The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 35. MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 14, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,515.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTE. .

Local schedule of trains arriving and departing from Massillon. The time given is Central Standard, which is 34 minutes slower than city time.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4 8 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 3 65 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	9 03 a. m
No. 4 Daily	2 08 p. m
No 20 Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local	12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 11 Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 5 Daily	11 18 a m
No 3 Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13 Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	7:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielheim's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHIL P BLOMENSTEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, at their next session on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1889, praying for the location of a County road on the following line to wit: Beginning at a point in the road leading from Massillon to New Berlin, where said road crosses the line between the northeast quarter of section 33 and the northwest quarter of section 34 of Jackson township, said county, thence running south on the line between the northeast quarter of said section 33 and the northwest quarter of said section 34, and between the southeast quarter of said section 33 to the township line, and thence continuing south on the line between the northeast quarter of section 4 and the northwest quarter of section 3 in Perry township, said county, to a county road, now open, known as the Jackson lane.

A PETITIONER.

Jan 19, A. D. 1889 4-4t

Notice of Attachment.

Jacob Whitinger, Pl'ff against Jacob Deckerhoof and John Kleckner, Def'ts.	Before Thomas Blackburn J. P. of Perry township, Stark Co. Ohio.

On the 2nd day of January A. D. 1889, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of two hundred and fifty two dollars.

JACOB WHITINGER.

Massillon, January 15, 1889.

Divorce Notice.

Margaret Rohan, residing at New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, will take notice that on the 16th day of January 1889, James Rohan filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County Ohio, being cause No 6185, praying for a divorce from the said Margaret Rohan, on the ground of her wilful absence from the said James Rohan, for more than three years prior to the filing of said petition, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after March 21, 1889

JOHN C GIVEN,
Att'y for James Rohan.

31-6t

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Philip Gilfoy, late of Stark County O., deceased. Dated the 9th day of January, 1889.

SARAH GILFOY
Administratrix

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

Rear Admiral Chandler, commanding the Asiatic squadron, died at Hong Kong from an attack of apoplexy.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday was appropriately observed at various places throughout the United States Monday.

D. Halley, of Vallejo, Cal., has sold the stallion Woodnut to a man named Steele, of Philadelphia, for a consideration of $30,000.

Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, has granted a respite to George Clark, the Greene county murderer, until the 30th of April.

The dead man found at Lafayette, Ind., beside the Monon railway track Saturday proves to be Frank Kiser, of West Point. He had been drinking.

Sophia Kester, aged twenty-five, a servant in the mansion house, at Buffalo, N. Y., stepped into an open elevator shaft, fell three stories and was killed.

The first of a monster series of meetings in Michigan to indorse Gladstone will be held in Lansing, Thursday. Gen. Alger will make the opening address.

Mrs. Juha Mabar, of Webster, R. I., was so horribly eaten by rats while helpless from paralysis, that she died. Her worthless husband had left to her fate.

Charles Vandergrift and Grant McPeek pleaded guilty of burglary at Cambridge, O. Vandergrift, who belongs at Zanesville, got three years and McPeek eighteen months.

At the special election held at Oxford, O., upon the issuing of $25,000 worth of bonds to establish an electric light plant, it resulted in a majority of 112 in favor of electric light.

The Hessian fly is destroying the wheat crop in central Illinois. In some places whole fields have been destroyed. The dry, freezing weather is also aiding in the killing of the wheat.

The body of Mr. Jacob Weiss, a well known contractor and carpenter, was found in the Ohio river at Evansville, Ind. He was sixty years of age, and disappeared from his home very suddenly about two weeks ago

Susie B. Anthony and Edwin Pierce were drowned while skating on a pond on the farm of J. C. Stone, four miles south of Leavenworth, Kan. The young lady was a niece of her namesake, Miss Susan B. Anthony.

In a quarrel regarding a settlement of $250 between Tom Hawkins and Crate Patterson, at Mount Vernon, Ill, Patterson was cut in the stomach, and will probably die The cut was a terrible one, Patterson being disemboweled.

At Bucyrus, O., two young sons of Eli Carpenter were shooting at a mark against a woodshed, when one of the bullets penetrated the siding and struck their mother, who had entered the shed, in the side, inflicting a fatal wound.

Axworthy, the ex-treasurer of Cleveland, O, who, some time ago, decamped with funds to the amount of about half a million, is at present residing in Toronto. A friend of his in Ottawa says that the defaulter has bought a large block of real estate at Sault Ste. Marie

The dispatch of Friday last, that the "regulators" of Lafayette parish, Louisiana, had met the Wednesday previous and passed resolutions to the effect that all idle negroes must go to work or leave the parish, under pain of being whipped or otherwise dealt with, proves to be incorrect.

A large boiler, filled with coal tar and bricks, in the brick works of Guild, White & Gillespie, at Chattanooga, Tenn., exploded Monday, burning to death Charles Failes and fatally injuring his son. The former was completely roasted, his body presenting a shocking appearance.

The Rev. W. J. Crossley, pastor of the Universalist church at Danbury, Conn., packed most of his valuables Sunday night and left town on the Washington express Mr. Crossley resigned his pastorate some time ago. The cause of his disappearance is due to hereditary insanity. It is thought he is bound for the west.

During a drunken brawl, on Saturday night, two Greenville, O, men assaulted a citizen of Orangeville. The latter drew a knife and stabbed his assailants, Jesse Hamilton under the heart and Philip Maston in the jaw. Hamilton may die. The man with the knife had two ribs and his collar bone broken. All three are held to await the result of their injuries.

A large meteor fell on a farm in the town of Highland, Orange county, New York, on the 7th inst. It is described as very brilliant, and in color yellow, tinged with green. It broke into many small pieces, and the snow covering about an acre was found perforated as if with gravel-stones. Snow has since fallen, covering the traces, but an investigation is to be made when it disappears.

Dr F. A. Kelly, superintendent of the Norfolk, Va., hospital for the insane, was shot and dangerously wounded, Monday evening, by Michael Sourlier and Albert Borne. Dr. Kelly was waylaid while out driving with his wife. Four bullets struck the doctor. His wounds are not necessarily fatal. Sourlier's sister was a domestic at the hospital, and died from the effects of an operation performed, it is alleged, by Drs. Kelly, Hasson and Bear.

Mrs Matilda Emerson, of Hopewood, Pa., has received word of the fatal shooting of her daughter, Mrs. W H. Beal, of Riley, Kan. The report is that she was killed by Samuel Halton, her husband's employer, who was trying to force his attentions upon her She was standing in a doorway with an infant in her arms when Halton shot her. Seventy-five shot were picked from the child's face and head, and one eye is destroyed, but the babe still lives. The mother is dead. Halton is in jail, and claims the shooting was accidental

Bachelor Harmey r starved to death at New Bremen, O.

Toledo post indorses Capt. Dowling for department commander

Brown county Ohio, farmers are slow in joining the tobacco trust

Richard Dent was kicked to death by a stallion at Versailles, Ky.

Dr Nat F Bosley, the naval surgeon, died in New York, Sunday

School children in northern Indiana are organizing White cap bands.

Simon Merkle was found dead in bed at Marion, Ind Supposed apoplexy

The lecturing tour contemplated by Henry George will begin in London on March 15

Unknowns attempted to burn a New York tenement containing twenty families.

Thomas M. Nichol died in New York Sunday. He was acknowledged authority on matters of finance.

The Wyeth chemical factory at Philadelphia burned Sunday. Loss, $250,000. One fireman was killed.

The Chattanooga labor convention referred the eight hour question to a committee, to report at a future meeting.

The Winnipeg Free Press, for a consideration of $30,000, has absorbed its only competitor, the Morning Call.

At St Paul, on Saturday night, Miss Annie Johnson, a domestic, was trampled to death by a runaway horse.

Col. Charles R. Jones, founder and for many years editor of the Charlotte, N. C., Observer, died of uremic poison.

The total output of coal in Tennessee in 1888 was 1,907,297 tons against 1,714,290 in 1887. Total value of coal mined, $2,262,391.

The coal operators at Mt. Carmel, Pa., report an improvement in the anthracite coal trade, and 2,000 men resumed work Monday in that district.

Natural gas has been discovered at Kerrville, Tenn., on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, at a depth of fifty feet, and the volume escaping is very great

At Charleston, S. C., Sunday, Cæsar Frazer and Ned Criss, both colored, were arrested for the murder of E. H. Holdenburg. Frazer confessed his guilt, but Criss claims to be innocent.

The Philadelphia Coal and Iron company, which is operated by the Reading railroad, has been awarded the contract of supplying the United States government with 3,000 tons of anthracite coal, delivered at Sa oa.

A number of converts to the New Light faith were baptized Sunday, near Danville, Ill., in a stream from which the ice had to be cut, and then walked a quarter of a mile in a snow storm to the nearest residence to change their clothing.

The postoffice at Watuka, Ill., was entered by burglars Thursday night and robbed of about $560 in stamps and currency. The safe was blown open. This makes four safes that have been broken open in that county during the last few weeks.

J. Bordeaux and two children died, and another could will die, at Shelton, W. T., from poison, all being seized with fits immediately after dinner. It is supposed they ate cabbage containing poison. The family came recently from Canada

Simon Dillon, a gambler, of Danbury, Conn., was shot and killed Saturday night by an unknown assassin. Charles Crosby, also a gambler, has been arrested on suspicion, as the two men had an altercation over a game of cards previous to the shooting.

Senator Beck's health is improving.

Portland, Ind, has two gas companies.

Several persons have been whipped by White Caps in Virginia.

John Wilson, aged sixty-seven, was killed by cars, near Norwalk, O.

C W. Mortgan, of Monticello, Ill., became insane on the subject of religion.

Three persons were arrested at Logansport, Ind, charged with illegal voting.

The bill prohibiting the bringing of dressed beef into Pennsylvania was shelved

Henry Ogden, a merchant at Laketon, Ind, was chloroformed and robbed of $2,000.

Samuel Loos was arrested at Canton, O., for enticing a sixteen-year-old girl from her home

Harry Brobst, aged nineteen, was caught in the act of burglarizing a drug store at Akron, O.

Judge A W. Rucker was arrested and fined at Denver, Col., for assaulting an editor named Arkins.

Samuel Fisher was arrested, at Danville, Ill., on a charge of killing a young farmer named Osborne.

Charles Smith, murderer, escaped from jail at Cannelton, Ind. He was to have been hanged March 22.

Hon. John C. New, of Indianapolis, is in New York. He says that his visit has no political significance.

Jesse Smith, a wealthy farmer, living near Frankton, Ind., deserted his family and eloped with a widow.

Joe Aidt, on trial at Bucyrus, O., for killing William Jones in September last, was convicted of manslaughter.

Fannie Bryant and Albert Patterson have been indicted as accomplices in the Hawes murder at Birmingham, Ala.

Since the house passed the Oklahoma bill there has been an increased activity in railroad building in the territory.

Charles Smith, the Cannelton, Ind., murderer, condemned to hang March 22, escaped from jail on the 7th inst.

An attempt was made by an unknown person to blow up the home of Dr. Thomas E. Buck, of St Louis, with dynamite.

The next Prohibition state convention will be held at Zanesville. The required guarantee fund for expense has been raised.

A delegation from Kansas called on Gen. Harrison, Friday, to urge the appointment of Senator Plumb to a cabinet position.

Colored men employed in the yard of the Cincinnati Southern, at Chattanoogo, were discharged, and white men took their places.

The seven-year-old daughter of Marcus Ziechner, of Tiffin, O., died of blood poisoning, the result of a wound inflicted two months ago.

W. E. Haskell, editor-in-chief of the Minneapolis Tribune, has been appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Merriam, with the rank of colonel.

Nineteen of the largest sewer pipe firms in the United States have formed a combination at Wellsville, O. Nine factories still remain out. The headquarters of the new association will be in Cleveland or Pittsburg

The Monongahela river coal operators are considering the formation of one large company to include all the mines on the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers and all the steamboats and floating stock of the various coal operators

Christopher Johnson, of Indiana, commenced suit in the United States district court against Warden E G. Watkins, of the Iowa, Mich., house of correction for $25,000 damages Johnson was a convict serving two and a half years and was ordered flogged for an infraction of the rules During the operation he received injuries that have crippled him for life

George Schissel, a Bohemian, aged thirty, fatally shot Ida Foltz, a seventeen-year-old waitress of a hotel at McDill, a suburb of St. Stephen's Point, Wis., and then blew his own brains out. The girl refused Schissel's offer of marriage

Stevenson's brewery in New York was shaken from foundation to roof Friday by the explosion of a dynamite bomb placed in a coal shute by unknown persons No body was hurt. The brewery is under a boycott by union men.

William Gleason, superintendent for the American Mining and Smelting Co. of Leadville, Col., was killed Thursday by a falling rock Friday, William Mc[illegible] Thomas Sims were killed in the same shaft by a piece of timber falling, crushing their skulls.

CABINET TALK.

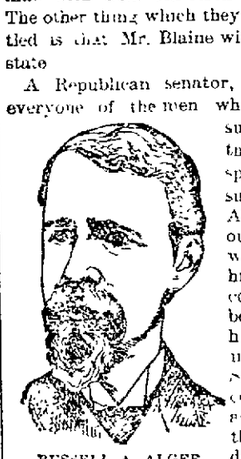
Rumor Has It That Alger Is Out Of the Race.

GENERAL RUSK'S FRIENDS WORKING HARD IN HIS BEHALF

For the War Portfolio—The People of Ohio Will Urge Ex-Governor Foster for the Treasury—Senator Palmer's Admirers Will Boom Him for Secretary of Agriculture—National News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gen. Alger will not be a member of the cabinet of President Harrison. That is one of the two things settled in the minds of those who are intimate with Gen. Harrison and his advisers. The other thing which they believe to be settled is that Mr. Blaine will be Secretary of state

A Republican senator, who is close to everyone of the men who have been consulted in regard to the next cabinet, speaking on the subject said "Gen. Alger is entirely out. What he did and what was said of him at the Chicago convention would be enough to spoil his chances of going into the cabinet. Sherman's remarks could be quoted against him, and the criticisms of a dozen Republican leaders and his appointment would be most unsatisfactory. I do not believe either Mr. Platt or Mr. Miller expects to go into the cabinet. I think Mr. Miller would not accept the office of secretary of agriculture."

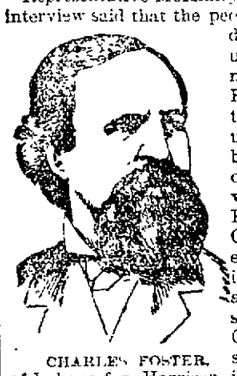


RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Now that it is practically settled that Gen. Alger will not be secretary of war, the friends of Governor Rusk, of Wisconsin, are making a decided effort to promote his chances. Senator Spooner expects to go to Indianapolis this week to urge the appointment of Governor Rusk. He saw Gen. Harrison not long after the election and put the matter before him then in as strong a light as possible. He will renew his efforts now, and he thinks he has reason to believe that they will be more effective than they were two months ago.

JERRY RUSK.

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, in an interview said that the people of Ohio would do all they could to urge the appointment of Governor Foster to be secretary of the treasury. It is generally believed that this office will go to the west, and Mr. McKinley says that Governor Foster is eminently fitted for it, and that he is and has been a steadfast friend of Gen. Harrison. He stumped the state of Indiana for Harrison in 1876, when he was a candidate for governor, and Gen. Harrison has always held him in high esteem

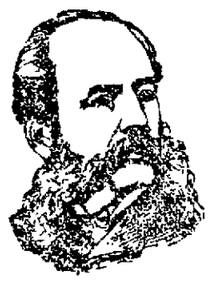


CHARLES FOSTER.

Notwithstanding the declaration of Senator Palmer that he has retired from public life, his friends have been busy since the approval of the agricultural department bill Monday working up a boom for him for secretary of agriculture.

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, commander of the navy yard, New York, has been detached and ordered to command the North Atlantic squadron, in place of Rear Admiral Luce. Admiral Luce would have been retired next month on account of age, but it is understood that he desired to be retired under the forty-years'-service clause. This voluntary retirement of Admiral Luce will promote Commander Belknap, at present commandant of the Mare island navy yard, to the grade of rear admiral No successor as yet has been selected to command the New York yard, but it is understood that Rear Admiral D L Braine, lately returned from the command of the South Atlantic station, will be the officer assigned to that station.



REAR ADMIRAL LUCE.

A National Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, Feb 13.—The senate committee on epidemic diseases made a favorable report on the bill, introduced by Senator Harris, to provide for the establishment of a National board of health.

More Murderous Work by Burglars.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—William St Clair, proprietor of the gentlemen's furnishing store, of Wilkinsburg, a suburb of this city, was fatally shot by burglars at 2.30 o'clock Monday night Mr St Clair lived with his family back of the store and was awakened by a noise of something falling. As he opened the door leading to the store he saw outlines against the light outside the forms of two men. Before he could raise his pistol to fire the burglars shot twice at him He then returned the fire, following them out to the street. As he reached the pavement he was shot twice, one ball entering the left leg and the other taking effect in the left breast. The shots alarmed the neighborhood, but before assistance arrived the assassins had escaped.

Terrible Fate of a Child.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb 13. [illegible] home of Sumner Porter, colored, in this county, was discovered to be on fire. On breaking open the door it was found that his child, aged six years, was burned to death. The parents had gone away from home and left the child alone

Carnegie Surprised.

PITTSBURG, Feb 13 Andrew Carnegie returned Monday night from a trip to Birmingham, Ala He expresses surprise at the extent of the iron business in that city

THE COMING INAUGURAL

Parade Will Be the Largest Ever Known. Arrangements for Seating Spectators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Fifteen hundred men from the regular army and the militia of the district will escort the president and vice president-elect to the capitol on inauguration day. Between forty and fifty thousand men will be in line when the chief executive, and the vice president are escorted from the capitol to the White House. It is to be the proudest pageant ever witnessed in this country, or in any other, not excepting the military and civic displays upon the coronation of the czar of Russia or the crowning of a king or an emperor. Immense stands of seats—from which the public will view the parade by paying from $1.50 to $3 a head—are being erected all along Pennsylvania avenue wherever a vacant plot of ground can be found; also, around the treasury and other buildings occupied by the government. Hundreds of carpenters are employed putting up the seats, which resemble those on at a base ball park or a fair ground. If the weather should be pleasant here the seat dealers will make a fortune.

The police arrangements for keeping Pennsylvania avenue clear are complete, and there will be gorgeous decorations along the line of parade, which is fifteen squares in length—about a mile and a half.

THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

They Increase Their Capital Stock to $25,000,000.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The board of directors of the Pullman Palace Car company voted Monday to issue $5,000,000 of new stock to be sold to present stockholders at par. The market price of the stock is more than 200. The Pullman Palace Car company's present capital is $20,000,000

The proceeds of the new issue of stock are to be used in paying for the recently purchased Union Sleeping Car company, and the interest held by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad in the Pullman service on that big system, along with the Atchison company's emigrant sleeping car system, in all something than $2,000,000. To what the remaining $3,000,000 will be devoted is yet a corporate secret. There are hints of other deals in prospect similar to that lately made with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company.

CAPTAIN LEARY'S SUSPICIONS.

He Believes the German Consul at Apia Stopped Important Documents.

NEW YORK, Feb 13.—The World has the following special from San Francisco. Capt. Leary, of the United States steamer Adams, has just learned that while in Samoa he failed to receive several important despatches sent by Secretary Whitney and Admiral Kimberly. It seems that they were forwarded simultaneously with the letter calling him to the United States.

He has reason to believe the documents fell into the hands of the German consul at Apia, who took care to see that they never reached Capt. Leary. They are alleged to have contained instructions which, had he received in time, would have rendered unnecessary the departure of the Adams from the islands, where subsequent events showed her presence was badly needed.

Five Persons Buried Alive.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 13.—An accident has occurred at Ysleta, Tex., in which Mr. Jones, ex-United States consul to Chihuahua, Mexico, his three sons and Wade Witt, ten years old, were buried in sand. Two of Jones' children and the Witt boy were at play in a sand cave, when a mass of sand fell, buring them. Mr. Jones and another son rushed to their rescue, and another fall of sand buried them with the others. Mr. Jones was a well known soldier and editor.

Present Situation of the Carondelet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The seized steamship Carondelet, with her contraband cargo, has changed her anchorage, and is now at the sheet of water designated for the anchorage of vessels containing explosives, with three representatives of the United States marshal in charge. Since the seizure no one belonging to the vessel, with the exception of the captain, has gone ashore. The men appear perfectly satisfied with the turn of affairs.

An Item for Boys to Read.

MIDDLETOWN, N Y., Feb 13.—Johnnie Powers, eleven years old, was taken to the county asylum at Orange Farm Monday a raving maniac from the effects of excessive cigarette smoking Symptoms of mania first developed Saturday, and were of a spasmodic nature Soon the boy became very violent, striking at people, tearing his clothes, and trying to injure himself. The doctors think the case hopeless.

Freights Collide—Engineer Killed.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Feb 13.—A collision occurred Monday on the Norfolk & Western railroad, near Pearisburg Owing to a misconstruction of orders on the part of the men in charge of an eastbound train, two freight trains came together with terrific force Engineer Lindawood was instantly killed, and the firemen of both trains are reported seriously hurt. Both trains are badly wrecked

Old Whigs in the South Organizing.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 13.—On Saturday at Pickens C. H. a convention was held of the old Whig mountaineers. Four counties were represented, and there were about one hundred delegates in attendance. They were joined by delegates from the Greenback and Independent parties, and all agreed to go over to the Republican side, and have issued an address to white citizens of the state

Senator Appointed.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb 13.—Governor Sawyer has appointed Gilman Marston, of Exeter, as United States senator for New Hampshire for the interim between March 4 and June 19, when the legislature will choose a successor to Senator Chandler.

Skated to Death.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb 13 Edwin Pierce and Susie Anthony, a niece of Susan B. Anthony, while skating on a pond yesterday afternoon, broke through the ice and were drowned. The bodies were recovered late last night

Laboratory Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 13.—The chemical laboratory of the state university was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour. Loss, $50,000. The firemen had great trouble in saving the main building.

Stallion Sold for $30,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The stallion Woodnut has been sold to a man named Steele, of Philadelphia, for $30,000.

IS HE JACK?

The Man Who Murdered His Wife in Dundee, Scotland,

WAS FORMERLY A RESIDENT OF WHITECHAPEL, LONDON.

London Reporters Greatly Incensed at the Police for Refusing to Give Them Information — Forty Houses Destroyed By Fire in Tokio, Japan—Samoan Conference Postponed.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The man W. H. Bury, arrested Monday at Dundee, Scotland, for the murder of his wife, whose mutilated body was found in a chest, has confessed to the murder. Bury was a resident of Whitechapel, London, and his antecedents, which have been traced, suggest that he is probably "Jack the Ripper," and that he is subject to fits of unconscious murder mania. The post mortem examination held on the body of the Dundee victim proved that the woman had first been strangled, and that her body had been mutilated, the abdomen being ripped open and the legs and arms twisted and broken.

Bury says that he left Whitechapel three weeks ago. He refuses to say why he left there, and acknowledges that he had no business requiring his attention at Dundee. He says that he and his wife drank heavily Sunday night before retiring, and that he does not know how he got to bed. Upon awakening, he says, he found his wife lying upon the floor with a rope around her neck.

Actuated by a sudden mad impulse, for which he cannot account, he seized a knife and slashed the body. Upon reason returning he became alarmed, and hastily crushed the body into the chest in which it was found, thinking to fly and make his escape. He found, however, that he could not leave his wife's remains, and finally resolved to inform the police.

The theory of the police officials is that Bury's wife knew of facts connecting him with the East End atrocities and that she took him to Dundee in the hope of preventing a recurrence of the crimes

London Reporters Mad.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—One of those rumors which come from indefinable sources, has baffled the researches of the London reporters for the last three days The men in question are hardly the kind to lose much sleep over a failure of this sort, but there seems to have been really a chance that would have drawn an American newspaper man frantic, if he had been thrown off the scent, as the London reporters claim to have been. They blame the police for obstructing inquiry and refusing information, and the latter anathematize the men of the quill for spoiling one of the best detective jobs of the century.

It is asserted by several reporters that a woman has been kept in close quarters for two days, who came near being the prey of some fiend, possibly the veritable Jack of the unsavory cognomen. In spite of the efforts of the police to keep the circumstances from the public the matter leaked out, and the representatives of the press demanded further information concerning it. The police stoutly denied that any such event had occurred, and each party is naturally exasperated at the persistence of the other. The woman is said to be but slightly injured, but as yet unable to give an accurate description of her assailant.

There has not been of late a very cordial feeling between the authorities and the reporters, a state of things which is perhaps due to a greater enterprise on the part of the latter, owing to the competition arising from the growth of the cheap press, and the heads of the police heartily detest the increasing inquisitiveness of the writers for the journals which have been so bold as to depart from the sober routine of English newspaperdom

Since the removal of Sir Charles Warren the force have felt that they should do something to justify the clamor for his dismissal, in which they were as active as they dared to be. They have never given up the search for the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders, and the more the matter faded from public notice and ceased to be the topic of conversation in the slums the better satisfied they were and the more active have been their endeavors to penetrate the mystery.

There is reason to believe that the intermittent shocks of real or attempted outrages of a similar character in various parts of the world since the latest east London horror, were really put in circulation by Scotland Yard detectives, presumably with the strategical idea which cannot fail to awaken admiration for its brilliancy of lulling to sleep the vigilance of the real monster, and tempting him to add another to his list of victims

The reported outrages in Central America really appear to have been of this kind, and if their promulgation was truly due to the ingenuity of the inspectors here, it reflects some credit on their powers of invention.

The belief of the Dundee authorities that they have captured the Whitechapel fiend is not shared by the Scotland Yard officials.

Japanese News.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Feb 13.—The steamer Abyssinia has arrived, bringing Japanese advices to January 24.

The present population of Japan by official returns is given at over 38,000,000.

The activity in the silk market has not waned since the beginning of the year. The tendency, if anything, has been otherwise, and stocks from the interior have almost all been collected into Yokohoma. As the supply, however does not exceed 13,000 or 14,000 bales, native merchants are very firm in their demands

Forty houses have been destroyed and seven others damaged by fire at Tokio

Indiana.

A bill repealing the statute making it a criminal offense to intimidate men from working or to interfere with the running of trains was ordered engrossed. A bill lessening the power of township trustees was passed. A bill was introduced to legalize the marriage of Rachael Mason City to Lawrence Buggs.

Dry Kiln and Contents Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Fire started in the large dry kiln of A. H Andrews & Company, at the corner of Fisk and Twenty-second streets, destroyed that building and considerable hardwood lumber in the vicinity. The loss is variously estimated from $20,000 to $50,000, insured [illegible] The absence of wind prevented a [illegible] fire.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR OWN GENERATION.

SERMON PREACHED BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE FEB. 10.

Text, Acts xiii, 36: "David, After He Had Served His Own Generation by the Will of God, Fell on Sleep."

BROOKLYN, Feb 10.—Before an audience gathered from all parts of the earth the Rev T. De Witt Talmage, D D. expounded passages of Scripture descriptive of stirring scenes in David's life Led by organ and cornet the multitudes joined in singing:

Time like an ever rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten as a dream
Dies at the opening day

The subject of Dr Talmage's sermon was "Our Own Generation," and his text, Acts xiii, 36. "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

That is a text which has for a long time been running through my mind, but not until now has it been fully revealed to me. Sermons have a time to be born as well as a time to die, a cradle as well as a grave. David, cowboy and stone slinger and fighter and czar and "monarch" and black verse writer and prophet, addresses a text to the people of his time, and then went and laid down on the southern hill of Jerusalem in that sound sermon which nothing can overthrow. The archangels blast can startle "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

It was his own generation that he had served, that is, the people living at the time he lived And he never thought that our relationship with the people now living was less close There are also to be generations now, but in other [illegible] was peculiarly to the century. Taking [illegible] I make a rough [illegible] have been at least [illegible] nations of the [illegible] reference to them We [illegible] cannot teach the [illegible] mistakes, we cannot [illegible] We cannot hear their [illegible] dead and [illegible] to them The [illegible] this great army has passed [illegible] Would it do any good if we could [illegible] open our eyes would avert his head to see what we planned

SHALL WE SAVE HIM OUT.

I am [illegible] with the child [illegible] steadily ined, and when [illegible] ed to comfort [illegible] although he has [illegible] and mourned needed her [illegible] mother's face said [illegible] must leave him all out [illegible] that I had a good father once, so I can keep [illegible] my prayers" But [illegible] generations have passed off. Passed up Passed down Gone forever Then there are generations to come after our earthly existence has ceased, perhaps a hundred and eighty generations to [illegible] thousand generations more We shall not see them, we shall not hear any of their voices, we will take no part in their conversations, their elections, their revolutions their catastrophies, their triumphs. We will in no wise affect the one hundred and eighty generations gone, or the one hundred and eighty generations to come, except as from the galleries of heaven the former generations look down and rejoice at our victories, or as we may be our behavior start influences, good or bad, that shall roll on through the advancing ages. But our business is, like David, to serve our own generation, the people now living, those whose lungs now breathe and whose hearts now beat. And mark you, it is not a silent procession, but moving It is a forced march at twenty-four miles a day, each hour being a mile. Going with that celerity, it has got to be a quick service on our part, or no service at all. We not only cannot touch the one hundred and eight generations past and will not see the one hundred generations to come, but this generation now on the stage will soon be off and we ourselves will be off with them. The fact is that you and I will have to start very soon or our work or it will be ironical and sarcastic for any one after our exit to say of us, as it was said of David, "after he had served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep."

Well, now let us look around earnestly, prayerfully and in a conscientious way and see what we can do for our own generation. First of all we have to attend to the fact that as far as we can we have enough to eat The human body is so constructed that three times a day it looks for food, just as a lamp needs oil as the mill needs fuel To [illegible] God has ground the earth with [illegible] mountains [illegible] wheat fields [illegible] full of fish and [illegible] Notwithstanding this, I will undertake to say that the vast majority of the human family are suffering either for lack of the [illegible] Our civilization is all [illegible] on this subject and need only [illegible]

FOOD FOR THE POOR.

Many of the greatest estates of today have been built out of the blood and bones of unrequited toil In olden times, for the building of forts and towers, the inhabitants of Ispahan had to contribute seventy thousand human skulls and Bagdad ninety thousand human skulls, and that number of people were slain so as to furnish the skulls But these two contributions added together made only one hundred and sixty thousand skulls, while into the tower of the world's wealth and pomp and magnificence have been wrought the skeletons of uncounted numbers of the half fed populations of the earth, millions of skulls

Don't sit down at your table with five or six courses of abundant supply and think nothing of that family in the next street who would take any one of those five courses between soup and almonds and feel they were in heaven The lack of the right kind of food is the cause of much of the crabbedness Afternoon [illegible] that many of our people call coffee, sweetened with what many call sugar, and eating what many of our butchers call meat, and chewing what many of our bakers call bread, many of the laboring classes feel so miserable they are tempted to put into their nasty pipes what the tobacconist calls tobacco, or go into the drinking saloons for what the rum sellers call beer. Good coffee would do much in driving out bad rum. Adulteration of food has got to be an evil against which all the health officers, and all the doctors, and all the ministers, and all the reformers, and all the Christians need to set themselves in battle array How can we serve our generation with enough to eat! By sitting down in embroidered slippers and lounging back in an arm chair, our mouth puckered up around a Havana of the best brand, and through clouds of luxuriant smoke reading about political economy and the philosophy of strikes! No! no! By finding out who in Brooklyn has been living on gristle and sending them a tenderloin beefsteak Seek out some family who through sickness or conjunction of misfortunes have not enough to eat, and do for them what Christ did for the hungry multitudes of Asia Minor, multiplying the loaves and the fishes. Let us quit the surfeiting of ourselves until we cannot choke down another crumb of cake and begin the supply of others' necessities.

We often see on a small scale a recklessness about the welfare of others, which a great warrior expressed on a large scale, when his officers were dissuading him from a certain campaign, saying "it would cost two hundred thousand lives," replying with a diabolism that can never be forgotten, "What are two hundred thousand lives to me?"

So far from helping appease the world's hunger there are those whom Isaiah describes as grinding the faces of the poor You have seen a farmer or a mechanic put a scythe or an ax on a grindstone, while some one was turning it round and round, and the man holding the ax bore on it harder and harder while the water dropped from the grindstone, and the edge of the ax, from being round and dull, got keener and keener, and the mechanic lifted the ax glistening and sharp, and with edge so keen he must cautiously run his finger along, lest while examining the implement he cut his hand to the bone. So I have seen men who were put against the grindstone of hardship, and while one turned the crank another would press the unfortunate harder down and harder down until he was ground away thinner and thinner, his comforts thinner, his prospects thinner and his face thinner And Isaiah shrieks out "What mean ye that ye grind the faces of the poor?" It is an awful thing to be hungry It is an easy thing for us to be in good humor with all the world when we have no loss. But let hunger take full possession of us and we would all turn into barbarians and cannibals and fiends. I am glad to know that the time is coming, God hasten it, when every family in the round world will sit down at a full table and it will be only a question between lamb and venison, or between partridge and quail on toast, and out of spoons made out of Nevada silver or California gold the pastries will drop on tongues loathing with thankfulness because they have had enough I have no doubt God is going to let the human race stay on its present precarious [illegible] of the world winds up as it now is, it will be an awful failure of a world. The barren places will be irrigated The pomologists, helped of God, will urge on the fruits The botanists, inspired of the Lord, will help on the gardens The raisers of stock will send enough animals dead or human food to the markets, and the last earthquake that rends the world will upset a banqueting table at which are seated the entire human race Meanwhile suppose that some of the energy we are expending in useless and unavailing talk about the bread question should be expended in merciful alleviations.

BELIEVE WELL YOURSELVES

The most of that which you do to benefit the souls of this generation, you will effect through your own behavior Go wrong and that will induce others to go wrong Go right and that will induce others to go right. When the great centennial exhibition was being held in Philadelphia, the question came up among the directors as to whether they could keep the exposition open on Sundays, when a director, who was a man of the world, from Nevada, arose and said, his voice trembling with emotion and tears running down his cheeks: "I feel like a returned prodigal Twenty years ago I went west and into a region where we had no Sabbath, but many old memories come back to me and I remember what my glorified mother taught me about keeping Sunday, and I seem to hear her voice again and feel as I did when every evening I knelt by her side in prayer. Gentlemen, I vote for the observance of the Christian Sabbath" And he carried everything by storm, and when the question was put, "Shall we open the exhibition on Sabbath?" it was almost unanimous. "No," "No." What one man can do if he does right, boldly right, emphatically right! Oh, that we could get this whole generation aweel! These people who are living with us the same year and amid the same surroundings, event and flying toward the future swifter than eagles to their prey We cannot stop They cannot stop We think we can stop We stop? Come now, my friend, let us stop and discuss this subject. But we do not stop The year does not stop, the day does not stop the hour does not stop The year is a great wheel and there is a band on that wheel that keeps it revolving, and as coal and wood and iron turns three hundred and sixty-five times wheels, which are the days, and these days of these three hundred and sixty-five revolutions turn twenty-four smaller wheels which are the hours, and these twenty-four smaller wheels turn sixty smaller wheels, which are the minutes, and these sixty smaller wheels turn sixty more smaller wheels, which are the seconds, and they keep rolling, rolling, rolling, mounting, mounting, mounting, swiftening, swiftening, swiftening Oh, God! if our generation is going like that and we are going with them, waken us to the short but tremendous opportunity I confess to you that my one wish is to serve this generation, not to antagonize it, not to damage it, not to rule it, but to serve it. I would like to do something toward helping unfortunate, to stop its tears, to balsam its wounds, and to induce it to put foot on the upward road that has at its terminus accumulations raptures and gates pearline and affords amaranthine and foursome roundabout, and dominions enthroned and coronated for I cannot forget the words of my text. David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."

And what a lovely sleep it was. Unlike Absalom did not trouble it Ambitious Adonijah did not worry it Persecuting Saul did not harrow it Evil did not fill it with nightmare Once a red headed boy found me at my father's flocks at night, he had not had a good sleep. At 70 years of age he lay down to it. He had had many a troubled sleep, as in the caverns of Adullam or in the palace at the time his enemies were attempting his capture But this was a peaceful sleep, a calm sleep, a restful sleep, a glorious sleep. "After he had served his generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep." Oh, what a good thing is sleep after a hard day's work. It takes all the aching out of the head and all the weariness out of the limbs and all the smarting out of the eyes. From it we rise in the morning and it is a new world. And if we, like David, serve our generation, we will at life's close have most desirable and refreshing sleep. In it will vanish our last fatigue of body, our last worriment of mind, our last sorrow of soul To the Christian's body that was hot with raging fever so that the attendant must by sheer force keep on the blankets, it will be the cool sleep To those who are thin blooded and shivering with ague, it will be the warm sleep. To those who, because of physical disorders, were terrified with night visions, it will be the dreamless sleep To nurses and doctors and mothers who were wakened almost every hour of the night by those to whom they ministered, or over whom they watched, it will be the undisturbed sleep To those who could not get to bed till late at night and must rise early in the morning and before getting rested, it will be the long sleep

AWAY WITH IT.

Away with all your gloomy talk about departure from this world. If we have served our generation it will not be putting out into the breakers, it will not be the fight with the King of Terrors, it will be going to sleep. A friend, writing me from Illinois, says that Rev Dr. Wingate, president of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, after a most useful life, found his last day on earth his happiest day, and that in his last moments he seemed to be personally talking with Christ, as friend with friend, saying "Oh, how delightful it is! I knew you would be with me when the time came, and I knew it would be sweet, but I did not know it would be as sweet as it is." The fact was he had served his generation in the gospel ministry and by the will of God he fell on sleep When in Africa, Mayvara, the servant, looked into the tent of David Livingstone and found him on his knees, he stepped back, not wishing to disturb him in prayer, and some time after went in and found him in the same posture and stepped back again, but after a while went in and touched him, and lo! the great traveler had finished his last journey and he had died in the grandest and mightiest posture a man ever takes—on his knees. He had served his generation by unrolling the scroll of a continent, and by the will of God fell on sleep. Grimshaw, the evangelist when asked how he felt in his last moments, responded: "As happy as I can be on earth and as sure of glory as if I were in it I have nothing to do but to step out of the bed into heaven." Having served his generation in successful evangelism by the will of God, he fell on sleep.

In the museum of Greenwich hospital, England, there is a fragment of a book that was found in the Arctic regions amid the relics of Sir John Franklin, who had perished amid the snow and ice, and the leaf of that piece of a book was turned down at the words "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee." Having served his generation in the cause of science and discovery by the will of God, he fell on sleep.

Why will you keep us all so nervous talking about that which is only a dormitory and a pillowed slumber, canopied by angels' wings? Sleep. Transporting sleep. And what a glorious awakening You and I have sometimes been thoroughly bewildered after a long and fatiguing journey, we have stopped at a friend's house for the night, and after hours of complete unconsciousness we have opened our eyes, the high risen sun full in our faces, and before we could fully collect our faculties, have said "Where am I, whose house is this, and whose are these gardens?" And then it has flashed upon us in glad reality And I should not wonder if, after we have served our generation and by the will of God, have fallen on sleep, the deep sleep, the restful sleep, we should awake in blissful bewilderment and for a little while say: "Where am I? What palace is this? Who hung this upholstery? What fountains are those tossing in the light? Why, this looks like heaven It is. It is Why, there is a building grander than all the castles of earth heaved into a mountain of splendor, that must be the palace of Jesus And, look there, at those walks lined with a foliage more beautiful than anything I ever saw before, and see those who are walking down those aisles of verdure. From what I have heard of them, those two arm in arm must be Moses and Joshua, him of Mount Nebo and him of Ebenezer walking on over Nahor And those two walking arm in arm must be John and Paul, the one so gentle and the other so mighty And those two with the robes as brilliant as though made out of the wings of flames of martyrdom must be Joan Huss and Ridley Latimer"

A HOUSE NOT BUILT WITH HANDS

But I must not look any longer at those gardens of beauty, but examine this building which I have just awakened I look out the window this way and that and up and down, and I find it is a mansion of immense size in which I am stopping All its windows of agate and its colonnades of porphyry and alabaster. Why, I wonder if this is not the house of "many mansions" of which I used to read! It is, it is There must be many of my kindred and friends in those many mansions Everything is on a scale of grand proportions, detail is sacrificed to grandeur and magnificence, and one's feelings are stirred to their very depths.—Cor. New York World.

How Etchings Are Made.

No branch of art within the past few years has attracted such universal attention as etching. The art of etching is not, as is popularly supposed, a new invention, but the revival of an art in which Rembrandt and Albert Durer excelled. The process by which an etching is made is both delicate and difficult. It is accomplished by coating a copper plate with a preparation of wax, upon which the artist traces with a sharp instrument, called the needle or point, the lines of his picture. The plate is then immersed in acid, which eats into the lines laid bare by the needle, and the acid bath is repeated. The lines when sufficiently bitten are stopped up with fine French varnish.

This process has been repeated more than fifty times in some plates before the proper effect of light and shade was obtained. Etching is really a drawing on a plate, thus giving the genuine work of the artist as much effect as in an oil painting. It is this absolute quality of art possessed by etchings, as distinguished from the purely mechanical methods of engraving, which gives to them their value. The ink used in printing is thick; the plate is warmed by placing it on a heated marble slab, so that the ink will flow freely enough to fill up all the lines. After inking the plate is rubbed clean, leaving the ink only in the lines, excepting where certain effects of light and shade may be desired, not represented by the lines. These can be obtained by the skill of the printer, who can produce beautiful effects by his manipulation of the ink on the plate. There is a great difference in plates in this respect, some requiring much more skill to print than others. After the plate is ready the paper, having first been dampened, is placed on it and then covered with felt.

The press consists of an iron bed, perfectly true and level, for the plate to rest on, and an iron roller which passes over the plate, exerting great pressure, so that the paper is forced into the lines of the plate. After each impression the plate is cleaned and inked again, and the same process gone through with, so that the printing of etchings cannot be hurried. To insure uniformity, a sample print is before the printer to look at. This is either printed by the etcher or superintended by him. So great is the skill required to properly print etchings that less than half a dozen printers in the country have won a reputation as being first class

Etchings are quite expensive, and often bring as high as $1,000.—New York Evening Sun

A Dog Thus "Blinked."

It is a queer psychological fact that highly bred setters and pointers with their instincts well developed, often become frightened at the first real operation of the pointing instinct and never recover from it. A local sportsman had a well bred, fancy pedigreed setter which he raised with due regard for his future usefulness in the field, and at maturity started out to give him a trial on game. True to his nature the dog galloped over the fields in the merry style of his trained ancestors, and coming suddenly upon a large covey of birds he stopped at the scent of the birds in obedience to his pointing instinct.

The dog had never seen a game bird, and the odor of the cover rose so thickly about him that he was fairly intoxicated with the delightful sensation of the "point." He shivered in his excitement, and so pronounced was the effect upon him that his hair rose with his sensations. Presently the birds began to rise with a noisy whir, and the unexpected sight of quails and the noise they made getting away so alarmed the dog that he turned tail and ran off to hide in the bushes. Since that time the dog's fear of birds has been so great that he always runs away from them. He will hunt diligently to find birds, and he will make his point after they are found, but the moment he stops to point he recollects his first birds, and with the most abject expression he steals away from the object he has worked so hard to find This peculiarity is by no means uncommon, and sportsmen have named the act "blinking."—Chicago Tribune.

Canyon of the Gunnison.

Beyond Gunnison City the railway runs through the valley of the same name, closely following the river Soon the well worn channel grows narrower, the cliffs mount higher, vegetation is less abundant, and suddenly the sunlight is entirely shut out by broken summits, and the black canyon of the Gunnison holds us fast in its embrace. This gorge is grander, deeper, darker and more beautiful than the Royal which we passed through earlier in the day. It is thrice as long and much more verdant, and although its walls are of red sandstone they are sufficiently dark hued to give the place its name. At times the canyon narrows and is full of sharp curves, but again it has long, wide stretches, which enable one to study the steep crags that tower heavenward two or three thousand feet above us. An open observation car is attached to the train, and the lovers of nature feast upon the charms of this wonderful locality.

Currecanti Needle, the most vibrant of the towering pinnacles, stands like a grim sentinel, watching the canyon's solitudes. It is red hued from point to base, and has all the grace and symmetry of a Cleopatran obelisk. The sunlight which bathes the pine tops in golden light never reaches down the dark red walls. Huge bowlders lie scattered about and project out many feet above the travelers' heads, as though about to fall Somber shades prevail, fitful winds sweep down the deep clefts, the rushing green hued river fills the space with sullen roar Everything is on a scale of grand proportions, detail is sacrificed to grandeur and magnificence, and one's feelings are stirred to their very depths.—Cor. New York World.

The Song and Prayer.

In the Sound [illegible] "Bird of the Island" [illegible] exceedingly known to the Ar[illegible] their "Uncle," [illegible] count [illegible] expecting [illegible] chance [illegible] danger [illegible] rich, [illegible] ture [illegible] and [illegible] but once are a [illegible] all [illegible] be [illegible] and [illegible] wood [illegible] and [illegible] explain how these food [illegible] accident [illegible] Auk from [illegible] raven, with his jetty plumage, will [illegible] be a point of interest in the [illegible], from the strong contrast he presents to the ordinary "desert colored" birds which preserve a neutral tint of gray or fawn, which renders them almost invisible.—All the Year Round.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

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Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them Name Paper.

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

BUBBLE PARTIES.

ONE of the most amusing, as well as easily arranged entertainments for the Holidays, is a "Bubble Party." Twenty or more ladies and gentlemen, enough clay pipes so each will have one, three or four bowls of soap suds, and, say, half a dozen trifles, for prizes, are all that is required, the prizes to be awarded to those who blow the largest bubble, one of the party to act as referee

The suds should be of IVORY SOAP, as it gives a clean, white, and abundant lather, with an entire freedom from oil or grease; and as the materials of which it is made are so clean and pure, it is not at all offensive to the smell or taste, like ordinary soap.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, now represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Paine's Celery Compound

Purifies the Blood,
Strengthens the Nerves,
Stimulates the Liver,
Regulates the Kidneys and Bowels,
Gives Life and Vigor to every organ.

There's nothing like it.

"Last spring, being very much run down and debilitated, I procured some of Paine's Celery Compound. The use of two bottles made me feel like a new man As a general tonic and spring medicine, I do not know its equal"
W. H. H. ALLEN.
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"Having used your Paine's Celery Compound this spring I can safely recommend it as the most powerful and at the same time most gentle regulator It is a splendid nerve tonic, and since taking it I have felt like a new man"
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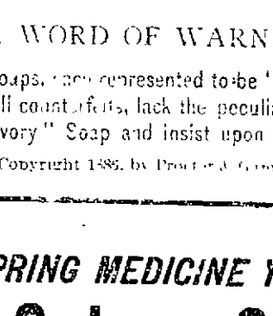
LACTATED FOOD Babies weep if sleep well nights, Wake Laughing.

TO THE WOMEN!



WHEN we understand all the anatomy and physiology of women, and learn of the diseases peculiar to their sex, there is a feeling of sympathy created within the breast for her well-being and preservation of her health.

WEAKNESS.

On account of the intimate connection of these diseases with the stomach, brain, heart and liver, through the sympathetic spinal system of nerves, the diagnosis or locating of her diseases becomes the more difficult. Thus as a symptom of her diseases she may have neuralgic

HEADACHE,

dizziness, unnatural emotions and various delusions, amounting to mania, or may have local paralysis, nausea and vomiting, perverted appetite, a dry, hacking cough, palpitation of the heart, oppression and faintness, pain in the back and kidneys, and every imaginable disease as caused by reflex action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

A COMPOUND

Containing Podophyllum, Cascara Sagrada, Unicorn Root, Black Cohosh and Poke Root, with tonics and diuretics, with Salicylic Acid, Nervines, etc., etc., scientifically combined and pleasant to take, all of them being specifics in their action, as well as laxative and alterative, that will restore action, subdue inflammation, and prove all that the most astute physician or pathologist could suggest. Hibbard's Rheumatic Plasters applied to the small of the back, or abdomen, or to any parts that may be painful and weak, will be found very beneficial. Reason teaches the lesson.

IT NEVER FAILS. IT NEVER FAILS.

IT IS A SAFE FAMILY MEDICINE.

Because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best Tonic and Tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00, 6 bottles $5. Plasters 25

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

It has cured my indigestion, purified my blood and made me a well woman, and I cannot say too much in praise of both Syrup and Plasters.
Mrs. S. E. BANKS, Whitehall, Mich.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup has no equal. We could not be without it in our family.
Mrs. MATTHEW WELLS
Muskegon, Mich.

Ten years I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, neuralgia, [illegible] and other diseases. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup made me a well woman.
Mrs. A. D. NORTH, Jackson, Mich

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup [illegible] I think it the best [illegible] ever [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Goodrich, Mich.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

KALAKAUA'S KINGDOM

AS SEEN BY AMERICAN EYES.

The Climate—Street Scenes—A Royal Reception—Kapiolani's Dress—Educational Facilities—Rare Blossoms—Thoughts of Home.

The following letter was written to the scholars of the high school and to the teachers of the Massillon public schools by Mrs. L. D. Pinney, who now resides in a far away Pacific island, where she does not forget her old Ohio home, nor is here forgotten. The letter contains much information of general interest:

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 7, 1889.—Thinking that you may enjoy a breath of summer air, though it be inhaled by proxy, and remembering my promise to give some glimpses of this land of sunshine, with great pleasure I devote the evening to this purpose. It is 8 and a half p. m. here, but five hours later in Massillon, as you will readily understand by applying the principles of longitude and time. Nearly five thousand miles of land and sea separate us, yet memory reproduces your pleasant faces, and thought paints for me the varied scenes of the school-room.

Very likely old Boreas is lavishing his treasures upon you, and I imagine Mr Dulabahm, in his faithful way, endeavoring to keep the temperature at seventy degrees. We have no need of coal or steam to keep us warm, for the radiance of the sun-god supplies all necessary heat. Honolulu, being a few degrees below the Tropic of Cancer, where you have learned the sun's rays are sometimes perpendicular, would be excessively warm were it not for the grateful trade winds. When we were querying about the causes of the northeasterly and southeasterly direction of these constant currents of air, we did not realize what comfort they give to those within their influence. They blow almost constantly here; during the last two or three days so fiercely as to damage the telephone wires and to obstruct the streets with the limbs and trunks of trees. It seemed so cold that we put a slight wrap over our thin white dresses; at breakfast, one or two of the windows and a door in the airy diningroom were closed, but when told that the mercury stood at seventy-two degrees, we concluded that there was no immediate prospect of congelation.

This city has about twenty-five thousand inhabitants; there are no railroads, but as perfect telephonic communication as can be found anywhere, and a street car line is nearly completed. One meets a motley throng in passing through the streets; Hawaiian men and women riding rapidly upon horseback or in carriages with wreaths of flowers or feathers upon their hats and necks; Chinese driving slowly and always turning to the left; British and American sailors awkwardly attempting to ride swiftly like the rest; the Englishman with his eye glass; the American who has lost his hurry and push; the Portuguese laborer, and the Japanese merchant, all in characteristic attire.

The houses are low, often one story, seldom over two; and so constructed as to woo the breezes. These, surrounded by palm trees, oleanders, which are in bloom fully six months of the year, hedges of hibiscus, which have been gorgeous with large, red blossoms since last September, flowering vines and trees, and roses in profusion, form a panorama of verdure and color of which one never tires. On the north and east of this city, is a long line of mountains always green, with the exception of Diamond Head, an extinct crater, bare of all vegetation, jutting boldly into the sea, a sentinel to the most beautiful of harbors. On the south and west, as far as the eye can reach, is the broad Pacific with its lines of gentle surf and water of indescribable tints.

There are many pleasant drives about the city and suburbs. One favorite ride is along the coast, where is a view of mountain, valley, and sea, and a cool shady park. This part of the island is named Waikiki, easily pronounced by giving the Roman sound to the vowels and accenting the last syllable. This point is a bathing resort, its shore is lined with cottages and bath-houses. Men, women and children dive, float and perform all aquatic feats with the greatest facility. The water is so warm as to give no shock to the swimmer, even in January. They tell me, however, that the water is most turbulent and cold in February and March. There are many valleys, which can be penetrated to a great distance on horseback, that are said to be rich in scenery. I can see their entrances, shadowy, and frequently arched by brilliant rainbows, but have not yet, fully explored them. The pali, twelve hundred feet above sea level, is another place of great interest, the word means precipice.

The several islands of the Hawaiian group, formerly, had each a king, until Kamehameha the Great brought them all under his dominion. He conquered the Oahuans by driving their armed forces over this cliff, down to the sea. The government building and the king's palace are in Honolulu, as it is the capital of the kingdom. At first the kings were high born chiefs, who gained the throne by descent, but the present ruler, King Kalakaua, was elected by the people, as is the legislature. He is large and robust, with the features and hair of a good-looking African. He is said to be quite well educated, but much given to wine-drinking and jollity. He certainly does not oppress his subjects, for, as far as personal freedom is concerned, and the appearance of things generally, one is not aware that he is not in a republic; but, then, the legislature and supreme court have very good men and the white element is in the ascendency in all important matters, so that the king does not have much power. Queen Kapiolani gave a reception New Year's Day, and, of course, I was there to see. The palace is a two-story building, not of stone, as you might expect, but of wood covered with a concrete substance having the appearance of stone. The queen received in the throne room, where were the chairs of state and the golden crown studded with opals, emeralds, and diamonds. About the room, in frames, are the jeweled badges which were presented to the king by the different nations, during his trip around the world.

For the benefit of the girls, Queen Kapiolani's dress must be described. The front was of peacock feathers, the corsage and train of rich dark blue velvet, edged with the same feathers. Light blue silk was combined with the drapery and the ostrich feathers in her hair and her gloves were of light blue. She wore a heavy necklace and bracelets of gold and jewels. This dress was intended for the English court, when abroad, but Queen Victoria asked her to wear the native holokee, or Mother Hubbard, which was of white silk richly embroidered. Many of the native women appeared in this costume New Year's Day; when made of red velvet, with a train, it forms a striking contrast to their ebony complexions and is quite graceful. Queen Kapiolani is stout and black; according to the Hawaiian taste, she is attractive, for, by them, magnitude is considered one of the elements of female beauty. Her face is kind and she is called a very good woman. The large hall in the center of the palace has a stairway of native wood, the doors and ceilings are of koa or ko, both of which are delicately grained and shaded and capable of a very high polish. The portraits of the former kings and queens of the islands, and pots and palms adorn the cool, spacious hall. Calabashes shining like mirrors, made of native wood, banded with gold are found in the blue room. These are of different shapes, but the original form was that of a large, wooden bowl. Such vessels were once universally used by the Hawaiians, to contain their poi. They sat on the floor around the dish and skillfully conveyed the semi-liquid substance to their mouths, with the first two fingers. Poi and raw fish are the native staple articles of diet, and many foreigners claim to enjoy the former, but it has no charm for me up to date.

The feather mantles and capes of the kings and queens were displayed. These are a world-wide curiosity; small yellow or red feathers about an inch long, two or three of which are found under the wing of a rare bird, are woven into a fabric in such a manner that the outside is one mass of these soft, delicate feathers. As some of these mantles are similar in size and shape to the winter circulars worn by ladies in the United States, you will understand how precious they are; then, too, antiquity enhances their value, as they are the heir-looms of some of the high caste chiefs.

Much is done for the education of the Hawaiians. There is a seminary for the native girls, having an attendance of one hundred and thirty. A school for boys was established a year and a half ago, which now numbers ninety, and a preparatory department for boys from seven to eleven years of age was opened last October. Miss Reamer has charge of the latter. These schools have attractive buildings, first-class teachers, all the modern appliances. Manual training is in successful operation in the boys' school. All the different religious denominations are represented here even to the Mormons and the churches are well attended. It was quite warm upon my arrival here, the 1st of September, but now is just comfortable without fires, and the doors and windows open. We are wearing thin white dresses with a light shawl, or wool dresses with no wrap. The air has none of that miasmatic, oppressive effect that might be expected in a tropical climate; there is rain enough for vegetation, but not enough to confine a person in the house an entire day throughout the year. Such placidity and sunshine is pleasant for a time, but I imagine one would long for the bracing atmosphere, and clearly marked seasons of the temperate regions eventually.

Oahu College, with which I am connected, is two and one-half miles from the business part of the city. The college grounds comprise over twenty acres, besides pasture land and several acres rented for a dairy, from which is our supply of milk and cream. We raise our own bananas, cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits; the table has been supplied with tomatoes from the garden for the last month. Christmas day we had strawberry short-cake. Radishes are matured every three weeks. There are many novel kinds of fruit, of which I would like to give you an idea, but have not the time, and fear that you are already weary of this long letter. A stone wall in front of the college lawn, for one hundred and fifty yards of its length, is covered with a red-blooming Cereus which twice since my coming has produced from four thousand to five thousand blossoms of creamy white, about ten or twelve inches long. Constant verdure and beauty surround us, our school is pleasant and well-conducted. There are some trials and discouragements, as in all work but when we review our experiences, is there not more of the sweet than of the bitter? Our vacation of three weeks is over, and the winter term of twelve weeks begins. Your winter term will be in progress when you receive this. Some of you are enjoying astronomy and tracing the constellations; soon the Southern Cross and Argo will be visible here, never in your latitude. When I look at the sky, I think that myriads of the same stars shine above us, and I hope that you are gaining much lore of the heavens and Nature's mysteries, knowing that such knowledge is a life-long satisfaction. Hoping that you are having a happy and useful year of school work, I must bid you all, teachers, scholars, and Mr. Dulabahm, a kind good night.

Your friend,
L. D. PINNEY.

CITY HALL PLANS

AND A FRANK CRITICISM OF THEM.

Let us go Slow in Selecting the Design for the Proposed Structure.

Two sketches of very pretty interest hung in a window of the Independent Company's store Saturday. One is the Charles street elevation, and the other the Mill street elevation of the proposed city hall, to erect which the council has decided to issue bonds for twenty five thousand dollars, the legislature willing. The drawings were made by Architect Frank O. Weary, of Akron, several years ago when a similar proposition was before the people. Objections were raised to going forward with the work, and nothing was done.

Right here fits in a story related to an INDEPENDENT reporter by Mr. Weary himself, upon the occasion of a recent business trip to this city. He says that there was some definite agreement between him and the city as to the pay for the plans, and he was given a small proportion of that sum on account, but that when the enterprise was dropped, the recollection of the balance due him was also dropped; and owing to the peculiar circumstances he did not insist upon being paid the balance due. Should the plans be now adopted and acted upon, if Mr. Weary's recollection of the case is accurate, he would naturally be in a position to demand the remainder of his unpaid bill. So it will be seen that it does not necessarily follow that the adoption of the plans now in existence will prove an economy.

There is another side to the discussion of the plans. Architecturally speaking, they are not above criticism. A man prominent in business, very friendly towards the project of providing the city with needed improvements, and something of a *connoisseur* on the subject, expressed himself thus after seeing the drawings:

"I am glad enough to see this spirit favorable to improvement but in the name of good taste we must protest against the construction of any such monstrosity! In its exterior outlines it has not a feature to commend. The facade is ordinary, the tower common, the windows poor, and as for the roof—why there has not been a Mansard roof built upon any respectable structure in this country for ten years. We don't want a city hall fixed up with galvanized iron gewgaws, and malleable iron weather vanes. Let us have a hall of some character. I don't know of a better example of a tasteful public building anywhere than the new East street school house. While its form is symmetrical and pleasing, it embodies nothing but utilitarian ideas, and it has no superfluous ornamentation. Though an exceedingly inexpensive structure, it is also a very impressive one."

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

From Councilman Jacob Schlagel.

The sharp criticism the old city hall plans were subjected to yesterday has brought forth an entirely satisfactory explanation from Councilman Schlagel, of the second ward, and chairman of the fire department committee, who said this morning:

"The plans referred to in last week's article have not been adopted by the committee or the council. The committee was directed at a former meeting of the council, to ascertain the probable cost of an engine house and city building combined, and we called upon Contractor Baer, to secure an estimate. In the meantime we had learned of the plans referred to, as being on file in the city engineer's office, which were made eight years ago. We reported that fact simply to the council, together with an estimate of the probable cost of a building such as was desired. The old plans were used and referred to simply as a basis of calculation. The first thing that is necessary is for the council to have authority from the legislature, and we desire to fix as nearly as possible a reasonable and probable amount for the cost of the building. We will not ask the legislature to give the council authority until the question is submitted to the people for their ratification by vote. If the election should be favorable, the council will then determine both the location of the building and also the plans. Definite action could only be taken by the next council. The legislature will soon adjourn, and hence our desire to secure its action at once. By the terms of the bill we shall introduce, such part of the liquor tax as is unnecessary for police purposes will go into the building fund for the purpose of paying the bonds."

THE COMING COUNCIL

Will be One to Inspire Confidence.

While it is a delicate matter so early in the season to go into the subject of councilmanic nominations, the conditions surrounding local government are such that the selection of competent and experienced business men is imperative. Without disparagement to men who may hereafter be named on whatever ticket, it is a matter for earnest congratulation all around that Messrs. Jacob C. Haring, Henry Haber and G. Louis Albrecht are being pushed from the first, second and third wards respectively. The latter two have agreed to make the run, and it is thought that Mr. Haring will not refuse. The three are so closely identified with the city's best interests, have had so much experience in large affairs, possess such especial fitness for municipal legislation, and possess absolute and unbounded confidence in such a high degree, that should they be chosen to assist in controlling the expenditure of the large sum which in all probability will be the duty of the next council, the entire city irrespective of party, would feel a sense of perfect security.

Resolutions From Abbie Lodge.

Whereas, Our beloved sister Philippina Wagner has been summoned after a lingering and painful illness, from our council to that grand lodge above, and

Whereas, In her death our order has lost an old and faithful member, whose cheerful disposition made all about her happy, in her family an affectionate mother, and in the community in which she lived a kind neighbor, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Lodge extend to the family of the deceased their heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement;

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the journal of our Lodge, a copy presented to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

MARY MERRIMAN,
A. L. HIGGINBOTHAM,
LAURA LAVIERS,
Committee.

The Spirit of the Flower.

BY ABEL FLETCHER.

A little flower grew near my door,
And sweetly smiled whene'er I passed:
But when the summer days were o'er,
It perished in the autumn blast.

The wind its blighted petals tossed,
And strewn around they trodden lay;
Its leafless green turned black with frost,
And crumbling, dropped with quick decay.

The glossy stem grew brown and dry,
And into fragments broke and fell.
And mouldering, vanished from the eye.
'Till naught was left its place to tell.

Then winter came with storm and sleet,
And froze its root to solid rock,
And spread above a snowy sheet,
And barred its tomb with icy lock

With stalk and branch destroyed and gone.
Down in its icy prison low,
The spirit of the flower lived on,
Unscathed and death-less 'neath the snow.

Through all the winter's cold and blight,
It in unbroken slumber lay;
Nor piercing blast, nor tempest's might,
Could the undying spirit slay

At length came smiling spring once more.
With sunshine, warmth, and gentle shower;
And swift unlocked the prison door,
And softly woke the sleeping flower.

Then through the opening sod unseen,
Came forth the spirit from its tomb,
And robed itself again in green,
And charmed the eye with sleeping bloom.

Thus are we taught the soul can live
When this frail form shall cease to be:
For He who to the flower can give
New life, can give to you and me.

Jay Gould's wonderful new yacht will, it is said, be most completely and elegantly furnished. Among other useful and indispensible things ordered for it was a box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Window Glass Workers' Union of Pitsburg is the richest labor organization in the United States, and holds a reserve fund of three hundred thousand dollars, with which it has been decided to establish a bank.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Mr. J. A. Price, Deputy Inspector State Tobacco Warehouse No. 5, Baltimore, Md., says:—One of my children had been suffering with neuralgia for some time. A friend recommended Salvation Oil, I procured a bottle and a few applications, to my surprise, effected a cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons similarly effected.

English and German steel rail makers have renewed their convention, and the price of rails in Germany has risen to 132 marks per ton, the producer's cost being 90 marks. The selling price is equal to $31 41, and the cost price $20.97. The selling price this week in this county is $28

If a cold causes you quick distress your lungs are weak and you should keep Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure on hand. Its occasional use will heal and strengthen the pulmonary organs, you will breathe easier, cough less and feel better in every way. Bigelow's Cure has procured the largest number of cures of throat and lung troubles of any medicine. Fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's. A relief and cure for asthma.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertising druggist a bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, &c. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's.

The Chill Blast

That sets the naked branches a-quivering, is not felt by the wealthy valetudinarin indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on his warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that anthracite can furnish, will warm his marrow when chills and fever runs its icy fingers along his spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aguish frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the cold. Dumb ague, ague cake, bilious remittent—in short, every known form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and genial medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and all chronic diseases of the blood, stomach and liver. Fifty cents of Z. T Baltzly. Cures many who vainly seek relief of physicians. 2

The soft coal trade throughout the country is very dull. There is a lessened product, but it is still too great for the demand.

Not One in Ten

Of the people you meet from day to day has perfectly pure, healthy blood. The hereditary scrofulous taint afflicts the large majority of people, while many others acquire diseases from impure air, improper food and wrong indulgences. Hence the imperative necessity for a reliable blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which eradicates every impurity, and gives to the blood vitality and strength. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils, humors pimples, and all other affections caused by impurities or poisonous germs in the blood. All that is asked for Hood's Sarsaparilla is that it be given a fair trial.

Louisville is the plow center of the United States. Last year two hundred and fifty thousand were turned out.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle

The official Ohio miners' column states: "At the Massillon City mine the National Progressive Union has been indorsed, officers elected, and the miners express a general determination to have a thorough organization at that point. About three hundred miners are employed, and the prospects are very flattering for a prosperous local of the Progressive Union."

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T Baltzly druggist 1

The enthusiastic business men of Trinidad, Col., have heard about ice palaces and corn palaces, and now propose to build a coal palace at a cost of ten thousand dollars

It is a Curious Fact.

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood creating an appetite, and giving a healthy tone to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Ashtabula is casting about for a two hundred thousand dollar blast furnace.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st, New York.

The New York legislature is likely to pass a law providing for female factory inspectors

The best on earth, can truly be said of Grigg's Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, sores, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonderhealer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Mansfield secured the Bellaire stove works by a subscription of seventy-five hundred dollars.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00. Sample bottles free.

John C. Dueber is disgusted with the greediness of Canton landlords who have put rents up to fancy figures.

A prompt source of relief from every symptom of indigestion is found in Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. This elegant and efficacious remedy is prompt and thorough in its action, acceptable to the taste and stomach, curing dyspepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, headache, ague, malaria, scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, boils, tetter, rheumatism and all chronic diseases of the blood, stomach and liver. Fifty cents of Z. T Baltzly. Cures many who vainly seek relief of physicians. 2

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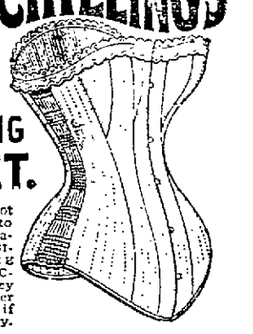
R. A. PINN
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND
U.S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notorial character on file in the pension office.
No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3½ acres of land and good buildings, near Park's station.
5½ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward
Farm of 71¼ acres, 2½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 15 acres of timber. Terms easy.
A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county.
Thirteen room house on a good lot, on the corner of Fremont and Hill streets.
Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.
House and lot No. 20 North Main street.

DR. SCHILLING'S
HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

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CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A M	P M	P. M	A.M.
Toledo.....Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 27	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 16	3 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 07	4 00
Creston.....Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 06
Massillon.....	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 52
Navarre.....	1 35	6 5	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland.....	2 38	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 53
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	3 38	am6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 58	7 40	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am 0 25	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 4.	No.2.*
	A. M.	P M	A. M	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 05	1 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 20	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 47	4 46	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 23	5 45	5 50	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	5 55	6 00	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	6 03	6 10	.....
New Cumberland.....	11 54	6 27	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm12 20	6 02	6 47	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	6 35	7 35	.....
Massillon.....	1 05	6 55	8 00	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 50	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 53	No.2
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 02	9 43	.....
Wellington.....	3 05	7 48	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 25
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 20pm	12 08	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 25	8 23
Toledo.....Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.
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The best Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.
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CONSUMPTION

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Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY

Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON - - OHIO.

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DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

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Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1889

Street rails are selling abroad for $31.41; in America for $28. The tariff is a tax! It should be reduced The proposition is as clear as mud.

Representative Wilhelm of this county has signified his intention of having Stark included among the counties affected by the Tryon road bill, if passed, and justly regards that measure as a step in the right direction.

Every year the negro race becomes purer and the number of persons of mixed blood becomes smaller. Such is the testimony of statisticians and close observers. The tendency of the pure negro is to physical perfection while the half or quarter breed combines higher mental attributes.

"For a really able and reliable authority on the Samoan complications or other foreign topics we usually search among our exchanges for THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT." So sings the sweet spirit of the Alliance Leader—the organ of godliness and sobriety. How delightful it is to be appreciated! Now is the time to subscribe.

"The rising young statesman from Stark," John Erudition Monnot, did his best to eternally consign the enlightened women of Ohio, to what is in his opinion "woman's sphere," by voting against the municipal suffrage bill. Some of these fine days Brother Monnot will discover that he made a mistake—as a politician and as a statesman.

The troubled waters in which the Canton clergymen are at present struggling would be better stilled by the opening of oil bags than wind bags THE INDEPENDENT as an entirely disinterested observer of the conflict would suggest that the present is the time for a practical exemplification of the scriptural adage, "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

THE INDEPENDENT suggests that the Ohio senate pass a bill imposing a fine and imprisonment upon any member of the legislature who receives any present pass or ticket, or compensation of any kind, for the adoption or rejection of any legislation affecting the railroads. The language closely follows that of a recent bill passed by the senate affecting members of school boards.

The Democracy of Ohio is encouraging John McBride to run for lieutenant governor. Brother McBride has recently been defeated for Secretary of State and for State senator, and is not likely to adorn any more tickets just for the fun of the thing. People whose hirsute covering approximates a cardinal hue generally have some mother-wit under lying it McBride is now president of the national miners' organization—he has a good thing and he knows it.

Councilman Jacob R. Schlagel of the second ward, one of the pushing, active members of that body, comes to the front to-day with an explanation regarding the plans so freely condemned yesterday. Mr. Schlagel, whose good taste leads him to criticize those particular plans as sharply as any one, tells us that they were used only as a basis of calculation and that the selection of definite designs and even the location of the building is something quite distant in the future. Naturally everybody will rejoice over this statement

The Ohio Senate has the sublime effrontery to pass a bill attaching both fine and imprisonment to any member of the school board or any person connected with the schools who gives or receives a present of any kind, or other compensation for the appointment of teachers or for the adoption of any text books, maps, or the employment of relatives. At the same time the members of this body in company with the House, travel to and fro on railroad passes, given with the implied understanding that a return in kind is expected. While the legislator rides free, the people pay three cents a mile.

The essential feature of the proposed state constitutional amendment limiting municipal indebtedness reads thus: "The indebtedness of a municipal corporation shall never exceed, in the aggregate, six per centum of the value of the property within such corporation, as ascertained from time to time from the tax duplicate thereof, without the consent, first obtained, to such increase of indebtedness, and the approval of the objects for which the same is to be created of at least three-fourths of all the electors of such corporation, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be prescribed by law."

The sun of this day has set upon the anniversary of many great events the effects of which the world will always feel. In our own land, this day 1809 Lincoln was born; just eighty years ago Charles Darwin appeared in England; in 1663 Cotton Mather, whose great scholarship and thunders against the witches spread his fame, first opened his eyes; in Poland in 1746 the patriot and warrior Tadeusz Kosciusko first saw day; Alice Cary, the gentle poet, breathed her last just eighteen years ago; in 1571 Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who sided with Mary against Jane Grey, passed away; in 1886, Horatio Seymour, the distinguished American died in his New York home; on Tower Hill in 1542 Catherine Howard, the fifth wife of Henry VIII, expiated her unfaithfulness, and twelve years later England's queen of ten days, young Jane Grey, and her husband Dudley, also suffered death.

Among the men who have been interviewed on the subject of municipal improvement, there seems to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion, which reduced to a formula would be: We are heartily in favor of the movement in the direction of complete sewerage; we want our principal thoroughfares paved as expeditiously as possible with the very best material; we are ready to listen to suggestions for the improvement of the fire department, and we are emphatically opposed to bonding the city for the purpose of building a city hall.

The opposition to the city hall project is as pronounced as is the friendliness to the establishment of a sewer system. There is really no need for a city hall, and the proposition is the outgrowth of a demand for a better fire service, but is not what was asked for by those who urged the latter. The need of an improved fire department is beyond question, but it is not so much a matter of money as of intelligent direction. The objection to the issuance of bonds is all right in its place, but the friends of sewerage must not be unreasonable in their opposition. They should remember that according to the laws of Ohio no work can be commenced until the money for the same is in the treasury, and hence, while the abutting property owners in the end pay the major part of the cost of the sewers and pavements, the city is not allowed to anticipate these collections, but must have the cash in the treasury. Only last fall the proposal to extend the Main street sewer was killed by a petition for an injunction, in which the ground was taken that the city could not order the work commenced because there was not sufficient money in the fund to pay the bill.

Petitions continue to pour in upon the legislature for the adoption of the Taylor election reform bill, and there is no doubt of the fact that a wide and strong sentiment has been aroused within the past few months in favor of the most stringent possible measures for the prevention of bribery and the protection of the ballot from all undue influences.—Cleveland Leader.

THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

Senator Taylor has introduced a bill into the legislature which by all means should be passed as soon as possible. It is based upon the Massachusetts law, which in its turn is an adaptation of what is called the 'Australian System."

The title of the measure is, "a bill to enforce the secrecy of the ballot, to provide for printing and distributing ballots at public expense, and to regulate voting at State and city elections."

Accurate provisions are made for the printing of ballots by the State and municipal authorities alone, and then the arrangement of the polls is prescribed,

The duly appointed officers shall provide each polling place with a number of voting shelves or compartments where they can mark their tickets in secrecy, and erect a guard rail, so that only persons inside the rail can approach within six feet of the ballot boxes. "No person whatever, shall loiter at any election day, within any polling place, or within one hundred feet of any polling place, * * * except such witnesses or challengers as are at present provided for by law, and except such officers as are provided for by the statutes of the United States"

The two grand features of the bill are the arrangements for a secret ballot, and the prevention of electioneering at voting places If a secret ballot is insured, the dangers of bribery will be reduced to the minimum. Bribery, like everything else, is conducted upon business principles, and the buyer will not pay for anything, the delivery of which he is not certain. The honor of a man willing to accept a bribe could not be trusted.

THE INDEPENDENT hopes that Messrs. Snyder, Wilhelm and Monnot, Stark's three representatives in the general assembly, stand upon this platform.

The proposed amendment to the Ohio constitution regarding legislative apportionment makes these provisions:

The apportionment for members of the general assembly shall be made every ten years. The governor shall, at least eight months prior to the first election for members of the general assembly in each decennial period, appoint a commission composed of four electors, two of whom shall be members of each of the two leading political parties, who shall ascertain and determine the ratio of representation for members of the house of representatives and senators, the number of representatives to which each county is entitled, and the boundaries of each senatorial district. The population of the State shall be divided by the number one hundred and ten, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives for the ten years succeeding such apportionment. Each county shall be entitled to at least one representative; each county containing such ratio, and one half over shall be entitled to two representatives; each county containing two and one-half times such ratio shall be entitled to three representatives and so on. Each county entitled to more than one representative shall be divided by such commission into as many districts as there are representatives apportioned to such county; and one representative shall be chosen from each district.

The ratio for a senator shall be ascertained by dividing the population of the State by the number thirty five Each county having a population equal to three-fourths of one senatorial ratio shall constitute a senatorial district. Each county having a population equal to one senatorial ratio, and one-half over, shall be divided into two senatorial districts. Each county having a population equal to two and one-half rations shall be divided into three senatorial districts, and so on; but no election precinct shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district.

The Mansfield News deserves credit for compiling the list of Republicans, any one of whom can be elected governor. Here is the list:

Beaver, Gen. James	Cleveland
Bentley, Gen. John	Columbus
Cockburn, Hon. John A.	Cadiz
Brown, Gen. Chas. E.	Cincinnati
Chenoweth, Hon. Benjamin	Cincinnati
Critchfield, Gen. A. S.	Springfield
Conger, Col. A. L.	Akron
Dawes, Gen.	Marietta
Devin, Hon. Columbus	Mt. Vernon
Foster, Hon. Charles	Fostoria
Geiger, Hon. Chris. P.	Toledo
Halstead, Hon. M.	Cincinnati
Kennedy, Hon. W. P.	Springfield
Kirby, Gen. J. K.	Upper Sandusky
Lamson, Hon. E. F.	Shelby
Mitchell, Gen. John G.	Coshocton
Noble, Hon. H. L.	Ironton
Nash, Judge George K.	Columbus
O'Neal, Hon. Joseph	Lebanon
Smith, Hon. Asa D.	Cincinnati
Stone, Judge C. M.	Cleveland
Taylor, Hon. J. D.	Cuyahoga
Wickham, Hon. C. P.	Newark
Wilcox, Gen. A.	Columbus

"The American Commonwealth" Price 24 cents, cloth 60 cents For sale by Independent Company.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREAT M'AULIFFE-MYERS FIGHT.

The Sheriff Tries to Stop It, but Conveniently Disappears—Lincoln Banquet.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

NORTH JUDSON, IND., Feb. 13.—The crowd that came here to see the Myers-McAuliffe fight were disappointed, as the sports had no sooner got off the train than the sheriff declared in the street that there could be no mill, as he had received positive orders not to permit the pugilists to enter the ring. The five hundred Chicagoans, Easterners, Northwesterners and the one hundred and eighty big fellows from Streator surged into the saloon over which the fight was to occur. The floor of the store nearly collapsed under the weight, and the crowd was turned out into the cold The fear that there would be no fight seemed to make the mob all the more anxious that there should be one. "A fight to-night" was the cry, and the clamor at times was deafening. No one seemed to think anything of interest would happen before 2 or 2:30 this morning.

In this they were exactly right. Sheriff or no sheriff, the men entered the ring and fought like devils for twenty-six rounds. At the end of the twenty-sixth the sheriff turned up with a lot of deputies. He stopped the battle at a time when neither had the advantage. It looked as though it would require many more rounds to settle the matter Above a thousand spectators were present from all parts of the United States The men were both trained to one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and the betting last night had veered around to the McAuliffe side After some delay caused by the appearance of the sheriff and the consequent parley, the fight was renewed, and lasted sixty-four rounds when the match was declared a draw.

Kenna Gives Up Hope.

CHARLESTON W. VA., Feb. 11.—It is useless to attempt to disguise the gravity of the senatorial situation. Senator Kenna himself is inclined to give up the fight. This Kenna's friends will not permit him to do, for they urge it is better to be beaten with him fighting for the principles of the party than to win on some compromise man dictated to forty five other men by one kicker. Carr, the Independent, is a candidate himself and will vote for Goff under no consideration. Kirk, a Labor Republican, is completely controlled by Carr and acts with him in this matter. The Republican revolt has been less talked about because they were in the minority, but it is equally as decided and disastrous to the party candidate as the Democratic revolt is to the latter party.

OH FOR THE RARITY

Of Christian Charity!

The Christian scientists of Canton and their opponents are still going it, and the discussion has received new vigor from a side controversy between the Rev. Howard MacQueary and the Rev D. H. Muller. These two reverend gentlemen met and parted on the subject of Robert Elsmere. First Mr. MacQueary took issue with Dr. Muller, who had questioned the correctness of the former's statement that Robert Elsmere had been put under the ban of a clerical association of Cleveland Methodists. Dr Muller had announced a sermon on "Modern Delusions," and Mr. MacQueary concluded his card thus:

"There are many, even good and intelligent people, who will denounce one for discussing 'in the pulpit' the vital problems raised by evolution and such works as 'Robert Elsmere'—problems which every Christian ought to consider—and yet they will turn right around and waste their time and mental energies refuting what they consider 'delusions!' The important questions raised by physical science and Biblical criticism should receive attention, while the delusions' should be allowed to run themselves to death. One such practical refutation of the extreme claims of Christian science as that afforded by the lamented death of our respected citizen in North Poplar street is worth a whole volume of sermons on 'modern delusions'."

Dr. Muller was not pleased with the Rev. MacQueary's letter, and in his reply dealt at length with the "personal misrepresentations" "important suggestions" and "an impudent assertion of what would be the contents of a double sermon not yet delivered on 'Modern Delusions'" and further, "By what precept of charity, justice or fair dealing can you presume to sit in judgment upon the undisclosed motive, unformed thought, and unwrought act of another?" Dr Muller recommends that if his brother would make one clear confession of a sinner the accomplishment would be worth a year's sermon on "Inquisition," "Evolution and Physical Science," "Modern Idolatry" or the writer of that article is that he does not know what he believes, either of the Christian science or anything else but that he is simply dodging with sails spread to catch the variable and popular mind." At this point Dr. Muller signed his name, and a good many people are awaiting some word from Mr. MacQueary with palpitating interest.

Yes, we can supply everybody with Rinehart's Cough Balsam. Come on. 25 cents Z. T. Baltzly's.

CONSUL BELMONT

Has an Awkward Experience at the Court of Madrid.

NO OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF MR. CURRY'S WITHDRAWAL

Being Furnished the Spanish Government, They Refuse to Recognize Him—An Ex-United States Consul's Claim of Half a Million Against the Dutch Government. Cotton Returns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun sends the following story to his paper:

Mr. Perry Belmont had rather an awkward experience on his arrival at the court of Madrid. When he prepared himself for presentation to the king he was informed from the foreign office that the Spanish government had received no official notification of the withdrawal of Mr. Curry as the United States minister.

The Spanish court is nothing if not formal, and in the absence of this notification the credentials of Mr. Belmont possessed no significance. Under the circumstances it was not good form for Mr. Belmont to remain in Madrid, or, in fact, to appear in public. He therefore withdrew to Seville, and went into retirement—took the black veil, it might be said—until the department of state could forward in formal official style the notification that Mr. Curry had been relieved.

Wants $500,000 Damages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs an account of the claim of ex-United States Consul Oscar Hatfield against the Dutch government for half a million dollars. Mr. Hatfield was the United States consul at Batavia, the Dutch possession in the East Indies. He was also, with the permission of the state department, engaged in private business. In 1887 a Dutch merchant with whom Mr. Hatfield was associated in a very valuable enterprise was supposed to have committed a breach of trust against his partner in a firm established at Batavia. In this concern Mr. Hatfield had no financial interest whatever.

This firm went into bankruptcy and the gentleman above referred to was arrested by the Dutch authorities. A week later Mr. Hatfield found, to his astonishment, that proceedings had been begun against him also, solely upon the strength of his interest in the mining venture.

Mr. Hatfield was arrested, his correspondence opened and read before delivery, his property and effects seized and sold upon the pretense of debt, proofs of which have never to this day been shown him. No notice whatever was paid to his protests, and he was kept imprisoned for eight or nine months. Mr. Hatfield appealed to the state department at Washington. Secretary Bayard despatched a special officer to Java to investigate and report upon this unparalleled insult to the United States.

This officer sifted the matter to the bottom and established beyond question that Consul Hatfield had been unfairly dealt with. A claim was therefore put in by our minister at The Hague on behalf of Mr. Hatfield for $500,000 damages for losses sustained by Mr. Hatfield and injury to his character. There seems to be no doubt that this demand will be pushed with all due regard to diplomatic courtesy.

Cotton Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The cotton returns of the department of agriculture make the average close of picking six days later than last year on account of later maturity and frequent rains. In many counties in the southwest the crop has not yet been fully harvested. A careful consolidation of the returns makes the proportion marketed 84.3 per cent., the averages of the states being as follows: Virginia, 83; North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 85; Georgia 86; Florida, 87; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 83.

The staple is shorter than last year and there is more discolored and trashy fibre The caterpiller and boll worm have been widely distributed, but their destruction has been greatly limited by insecticides. Seed has been sold at twelve to sixteen cents per bushel, near lines of railroads, mostly by tenants, the proprietors finding it more valuable for feeding and fertilizing purposes.

Mrs. Cleveland's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Cleveland' public reception, announced for February 23, will be omitted, and instead thereof she will have a public reception on Saturday February 16, from 3 to 5 p. m.

Duel in a Saloon.

GRANT CITY, MO., Feb. 12.—A duel a short range took place here Saturday night between Billo Walton, a young desperado of twenty-one, and City Marshal J. C. Baldridge. Walton had threatened to kill the marshal, and when the latter met him in a saloon they opened fire simultaneously. Walton was killed and D. A. Martin, a bystander was shot so seriously in the arm that the limb had to be amputated. The marshal was not injured.

Cardinal Pietra Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A cablegram to the Catholic News, of this city, announces the death of Cardinal John Baptiste Pietra, who was second in rank in the sacred college. He was born in Chamberand, France, August 1, 1812. He was made a cardinal in 1863 and was one of the six suffragan bishops of the Roman pontiff.

Murder Over a Game of Cards.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Benjamin Brown stabbed and killed Thaire Hamilton Sunday night in "Lodier Valley," a tough section of the city. The men had quarreled over a game of seven-up in which five cents' worth of beer was at stake.

A Priest Murdered.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 12. Alf. Reeves, aged twenty-two, called Father Ashfield, of St. Peter's church, to the door of the rectory and stabbed him through the heart. Religious insanity was the cause of the act.

Exciled Chinamen.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13. Three very excited Chinamen visited Chief Speers, Monday. They wanted protection from the chief, as they feared they would be killed. They said that Wah Lee and Wan Sing had offered $1,500 for the three scalps, or $600 each to have them killed. They claimed to be sure of this, and further stated that in response to telegrams sent to San Francisco, Highbinders were on the way here from that city, to kill them for the premium offered. The chief sent them to the prosecuting attorney to state their cases.

Mormons Routed.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 13.—At the Ogden municipal election Monday the Liberals elected the full ticket, being the first time in the history of the city. There is great rejoicing, and there are high hopes of increased material prosperity.

The Odd Fellows' Ball.

The usual success attended the ball and oyster supper given last night by a committee of Odd Fellows in their hall. While it was not over-crowded, there were just enough to make it pleasant and agreeable for all, about one hundred and twenty-five being present. The hall accommodates nine sets comfortably, and as a criterion that all were having an enjoyable time that number of sets was formed for each square dance that was called. Those unable to find places on the dancing floor were entertained equally well in the room where cards, checkers and chess occupied their time. Richeimer's orchestra furnished dance music, and Joe Fals filled the important position of prompter. Mrs. Thompson, of course was there, and not without purpose, for being a member of a branch of Odd Fellowship, she exerted herself in an unusual manner to serve the supper in grand style. The visitors were not very numerous, but those who were fortunate enough to be present were: Miss Stevens, of Akron; Miss Henderson, and Messrs. Harry Trump and Charles Oberly, of Canton.

Lincoln Banquet.

COLUMBUS, Feb 13.—The Lincoln banquet held last night was attended by four hundred guests. Toasts were responded to by Robert Frazier, of Michigan, General Alger, Hon. W O Bradley, Hon. J. C. Covert, James Boyle and General Noyes.

Miners' Scale.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 8.—The convention of miners and operators adjourned yesterday to meet in Columbus, March 12. The scale of prices for mining adopted is: Hocking Valley, sixty cents; Pittsburg, sixty-nine cents; Reynoldsville, sixty-five cents; Indiana, block, eighty cents; Indiana, bituminous, sixty-five cents.

Everywhere the Same.

The Fulton Signal speaking of Capt. A. J. Ricks says: "We have met him in the store, at his home, on the cars, and in the court room, and have always found him that same common, courteous social gentleman. Mr. Ricks has many warm personal friends in and about this place, who would be pleased to learn of his advancement to the judgeship. There is not a single juryman, who ever attended U. S. Court at Cleveland, but has kind words for Mr. Ricks."

M. P.—A New Discovery.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be cured by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' Pills cures liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Are You Reading

The "Romance of an Insurance Office" in the Saturday editions of the Pittsburg Dispatch?

"The Merry Wives of Windsor"

could scarcely have played such fantastic pranks had they been subject to the many ills so common among the women of to-day. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. It cures all those weaknesses and ailments peculiar to women, and it is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. **Hood's** Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for **Sarsaparilla** itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad **Peculiar** no other preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has **To Itself** developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Female Beauty.

It is a form of telling that all men do not have the same taste in female beauty, for then we should not fall in love with the same woman, which would be awkward. Although the preferences of men for different style of form and feature vary greatly it is, undoubtedly, a fact that an appearance indicative of health is pleasing to all alike. A woman may be without regular features yet, if healthy, she will be beautiful to some one and pleasing to all. A sallow complexion, a dull eye, a system debilitated by unnatural discharges in short all the "ills attendant upon the irregularities and weaknesses" peculiar to the sex, can be banished by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ask your druggist

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Harmonia band will give a concert at Bucher's about March 1.

Dalton is considering the advisability of building a five thousand dollar school house.

Alliance is considering a proposition to light the entire town with twenty-nine electric lights.

Dr F. E. Seaman has not moved from the city. He has only removed his office to 51 Park street.

Howe, the son of the Rev. R. L. Williams, is dangerously ill with pneumonia at his home in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Navarre Independent still has faith that old Molly Stark will some day be traversed by a ship canal.

John G. Schacher, Postal Clerk Barr's father-in-law, died Saturday morning The funeral toook place Monday.

Miss Jennie Hicks died in the east end of the county on Tuesday. The body will be brought here for burial.

The Ohio Democrat is authority for this bit of news: "Mr. H C. Wade, of Massillon, has leased the rink at Canal Dover."

John H. Wirt, formerly of Navarre, committed suicide at Kimball, Dakota, on January 22. He was a young married man.

An important literary meeting will be held in the C. Y. M. A. rooms this evening All members are requested to be present.

The Presbyterian church social will meet on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs William Brown, corner of Hill and South streets.

The Woman's Auxiliary. of St. Timothy's church, will meet on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the home of Mrs David Atwater.

The Buffalo Express contains frequent illustrations from the pen of E A. Poole, the talented sketch artist, who, until recently, lived here.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold a social at the residence of Mr. C B. Allman, East Main street, Thursday evening, February 21.

Aultman, Taylor & Co., of Mansfield, have built an oil storage tank, and the manufacture of a w ter gas from Lima crude oil will be commenced.

The Prohibitionists of Stark county will hold a mass convention at Temperance Hall, in Canton, on Friday, February 22, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

At the U. B. parsonage in this city, February 12, 1889, Mr. Frank A. Nelson and Miss Cora Doll, both of Massillon, were married by the Rev. W. O. Siffert.

Thos. H. Davis has bought out the saloon of Joe. Emerson, on West Main street, and will start a grocery store in a short time. The price paid is said to be $2,300.

Theodore Kramer is a candidate for street commissioner subject to the Democratic primaries. Thus trouble gathers around the devoted head of Brother Limbach.

The male members of the choir of St Mary's church, serenaded their handsome leader, John Vogt, on Cherry street. Friday night. Refreshments followed the music.

The Zoarites have not yet been able to find a clue to the fate of the young man who mysteriously disappeared the night of the Grimore band concert in this city in December.

J. S. Coxey is back from the blue grass regions of Kentucky, where he dropped a trifle of $18,000 into a three hundred acre stock farm. He thinks he struck a great bargain.

Victor Burnet has secured three hundred and forty signatures to a petition asking for the passage of the Taylor bill, which provides for the introduction of the Australian ballot system in Ohio.

Arrangements have been made to commence a series of special evangelistic meetings in the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening next, February 20, at 7:30 Everyone is invited to be present.

Recent letters from Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Traphagen at Los Angeles, Cal, state that Mrs Traphagen has recovered from the effects of the long journey and is now quite well This is also true of all the Massillon colony.

The Rev. C. C. Smith, evangelist, lately of Akron, will begin a series of meetings in the Christian church on Wednesday evening, February 13. Do not fail to hear him and bring your friends, as everyone will be welcome

Dr. A. W. Ridenour attended a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association at Akron, Tuesday. The doctor is temporarily deprived of the use of his left arm, on account of blood poisoning. Its condition is somewhat improved.

The State board of health makes this announcement: "We do not furnish vaccine virus. We aim, however, to keep a small supply of fresh virus which we can send by return mail when requested for vaccination of persons actually exposed to smallpox."

The funeral of the late Jennie Hicks will take place from the home of J. B Wert, 102 North street, on Thursday at 11:30 a. m. Miss Hicks lived for a number of years in this place, but of late years lived with her sister, Mrs. T. Tinkler, in Paris township, this county.

A hard burned paving brick from a manufactory at Maysville, brought to the city by Mr. W. H Krieter, is on exhibition at the Independent Company's store. Its peculiarity is due to several perforations, owing to which it was burned much harder than it could have been otherwise.

Canton is much troubled over Christian science. The preachers are preaching about it and the newspapers are full of it. Meanwhile the death-rate keeps up as usual.

The most disgusting phrase of the day is "all in the soup," which translated into more comprehensible slang means "left." When it becomes necessary to explain slang with slang it is time to inquire into the advisability of dropping the recognized form of language altogether.

The new style of entertainment introduced by the Independent church at Alliance, is bound to create a mild sensation. The Review says: "The ball given under the auspices of the Independent church, at Goddard's rink last night, was an unqualified and grand success, and drew a very large attendance from the best circles of local society."

For the benefit of those who abhor printers' ink as a prime factor to their interest, we would state that Simpson—the strong party—was the first man to advertise. He took two solid columns to demonstrate his strength, and several thousand people "tumbled" to the scheme. He brought down the house—Democratic Union.

City Engineer D. A. Miller has completed a remarkebly handsome map of the city including all new additions. He desires to have the council order it published so that citizens can obtain copies. There is no doubt but that many people often have need of a really accurate map of the city, which is not now obtainable.

Mr. F. G Borden, too, is a candidate for the council from the second ward It will require a popular Republican to carry that ward at the coming election and Mr. Borden would be a strong candidate. The friends of Councilman Lee are urging him to enter the lists for re election from the first ward. So the number of candidates grows.

Salem has a Young Men's Christian Association in full career of usefulness, which occupies the second and third floors of one of the leading business blocks, with reception room, reading room, audience hall, gymnasium, bath room, etc. all bright, pleasant and delightful, and open to the membership of any reputable young man. on payment of a small admission fee.—Alliance Review.

Frank Clay met with a very serious accident Thursday night. He and his sister, Miss Emma, were driving to Canton, when the horse, a colt, became frightened and ran away, upsetting the buggy and throwing both the occupants out. Miss Clay fortunately escaped without injury. Mr. Clay sustained injuries about the head and shoulders, but the physicians look for his speedy recovery

There is more trouble and scandal connected with the Canton white elephant—the McLeod Signal Works Chas. Itzel, the architect, who designed St. Mary's church in this city, was arrested Saturday in Wooster, on the charge of embezzlement, and taken to Canton, where he gave bond. It is alleged that he retained a sum of money which was given him to pay to employes. He claims that the money was owing him individually.

A Salesman's Misfortune.

This paper was aware of the circumstances leading to the dismissal of F. J Miller, a travelling salesman for C. L McLain & Co., over a week ago, but owing to the attendant circumstances nothing was published. Miller was arrested for the misappropriation of about one hundred and twenty-two dollars, and upon a satisfactory explanation was released. The Akron Telegram, not being familiar with all the facts in relation to the case printed the story of the arrest, which drew from C. L. McLain & Co. the following letter:

MASSILLON, Feb, 1889.

To The Daily Telegram, Akron, O:

We beg to inform you that Mr F. J Miller, before his arrest, had written us a letter from Cleveland fully explaining everything, and our differences have all been honorably adjusted.

Yours truly,
C. L McLAIN & Co.

The Retail Merchants' Association.

Several members of the Retail Merchants' Association called at THE INDEPENDENT's office this morning to object to an article appearing in last night's paper, in which it was stated that their organization was a "tottering wreck." They say that the association continues to transact its business as before, and that though there have been a few withdrawals, it is numerically stronger than in its early days; that the only essential change in arrangement, has been to dispense with the services of a collector from motives of economy. The information upon which the article was based, was gathered from several different sources.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparillan impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the pecliar medicine.

PUBLIC OPINION

REGARDING PROPOSED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Interviews Showing an Almost Unanimous Demand for the Completion of the Sewer System, and Commencement of Street Paving, but no Little Opposition to the City Hall Project.

If any one thinks it an easy task to collect opinions from a large number of persons, located in diverse parts of the city on a stormy day let him try it. An INDEPENDENT reporter spent Monday in this way, and while there are a great many, whose views would be valuable, who are not here quoted, it will be seen that those who were accessible, are entitled to speak and be heard with serious attention The questions put in each case were the same: Are you for or against the erection of a city hall, and central engine house, both or neither? Do you recommend immediate sewer building according to Dr. Gray's plans? Do you think it wise to inaugurate an era of street improvement, and if so with what material? The answers shall speak for themselves:

C. L. McLain: "I think that there are improvements needed in the city fire department but these improvements may not extend so far as to a new engine house. I think a new sewerage system should have precedence above everything else. I should like to see the city paved, but would suggest that a test of both asphalt and firebrick be first made over small sections of Main and Erie streets. I am opposed to bonding the city to raise funds for improvements."

P. Sailer: "I am emphatically in favor of municipal improvements of every nature. We should have a new city hall and engine house, a new sewerage system, and our principal streets should be paved either with asphalt or fire brick.'

S. Hunt: "Upon the question of bonding the city, in order to erect public buildings, the necessity of which is not apparent, I would vote no. We should take steps toward the adoption of a perfect sewerage system and eventually pave the streets with asphalt."

Clement Russell: 'I think the bonding of the city for the purpose of erecting public buildings bad policy. We must soon have a better system of sewerage than the present one, and that question should first be settled. The fire department will have to be improved, but it can be done without issuing bonds."

Anthony Howells: "We should have all the improvements proposed. If any better method of raising the funds can be suggested than by bonding the city, I will be in favor of it. I believe asphalt would make the best pavement."

G. L. Albrecht: "We should perfect our system of sewerage first, then turn our attention to the fire department. I am decidedly opposed to the building of a city hall."

S. A. Conrad: "I am greatly opposed to the project of erecting new city buildings at this time. We do not need them now and cannot afford to build them. A perfect system of sewerage, however, we should have, as it conduces much to the health of a community. I should also like to see our principal streets well paved. I think the money should be raised by assessing the owners of abutting property. The bonding of the city is unnecessary."

R. W. McCaughey: "I can see no reason why the already heavily laden taxpayers should be saddled with greater debt, in order to erect buildings certainly not needed at this time. We must have a good and effective new system of sewerage, without much consideration of expense. I am in favor of paving the streets if it is to be done with proper material."

C. M. Russell: "I can express no opinion with regard to the new city buildings as I have given the matter no thought. Of a new system of sewerage, however, I am heartily in favor. I also think our streets should be paved—believe asphalt the best thing for that purpose."

Chas. Steese. "I am unqualifiedly adverse to the policy of running the city into debt, for the purpose of erecting public buildings we do not need, but our sewerage should be improved and our principal thoroughfares paved '

John Silk: "I look favorably upon the proposed improvements in the sewerage system and the paving of the streets. Have not thought about the new city buildings."

S. R. Wells: "You may put me on record as favoring an extension and improvement of the sewerage system, the money to be raised by any reasonable method."

W. F. Ricks: "I am in favor of erecting a proper building for the fire department, but am opposed to the city hall scheme. We need something better in the line of sewerage than our present system, and our streets should be paved. It is as unnecessary, however, to bond the city as it is unwise."

P. G. Albright: 'I believe we need a new engine house, but no city hall. The funds for its erection should not be raised by bonding the city. I am not in favor of the sewerage system proposed. As to the paving, every street in the city should be paved."

M. W. Wilson: "Naturally I look favorably upon everything that tends to the improvement of the city, but I do not believe in the issuing of bonds by the city for the purpose of carrying out these projects."

David Reed: "In my opinion we should have a new city hall and engine house. A new system of sewerage is absolutely needed and I think that street paving should follow after awhile. I am not opposed to any reasonable methods of raising the money."

W. B. Humberger: "I am in favor of public improvements, especially in the line of sewerage and street paving, but not by bonding the city. I believe it can and should be accomplished in some other way."

C M. Whitman: "I am in favor of improving our present sewerage system. Have nothing to say about the other matters."

C. B. Allman: "Our sewerage system should be at once improved; the money to be raised in whatever way seems the most expedient. Do not believe the public building are indispensable, at this time"

Jos. Corns: "The city cannot afford the luxury of new public buildings just now, even though they were necessary A proper sewerage system and well paved streets are, at present, matters for primary consideration. These we should have by all means"

Jos. Coleman: "I would very much like to see an improvement of our imperfect system of sewerage. We need that more than city buildings."

J. H. Hunt: "I have given the question of erecting new city buildings no thought I do not believe we need them, however Sewerage and street paving first demand attention."

J. F. Pocock: 'The city should not just now burden itself with the debt that would be incurred by the erection of new public buildings. And moreover, the improvement of the sewerage and the paving of streets seem more important"

J. G. Warwick: "I am opposed to going in debt on general principles. We do not need any new city buildings I am in favor of a good sewerage system and well-paved streets,"

H. C Diethenn: "I am in favor of all city improvements, but do not like the idea of bonding the city."

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Frank Hess is enjoying a brief respite in Chicago

Councilman Boerner has returned from New York.

Mr Kirt E. Pew, of Warren, O., spent Sunday in the city.

Mrs. C. C. Kellogg, of Whitefox, O., is visiting friends in this city.

Miss Stoomiller, of Kansas City, is the guest of Miss Bertha Howald.

Miss Gertrude Pocock is visiting her friend, Miss Patterson, in one of Buffalo's suburbs.

Miss Delia Stevens, of Akron, is spending a few days with her friend Miss Emma Pille.

Mr. Harry Ferris, who has made Massillon his home for several months, left for Toledo Saturday.

Mrs. David Sopp, of Pittsburg is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. A. Beuter 60 West Tremont street.

D. F. Reinoehl is in Lima. Before going he issued a bulletin announcing the case to be serious.

Miss Mollie Sladden left Tuesday for New Orleans, where she will spend the remainder of the winter.

Mrs C. Kudy, of Jackson township, is visiting at the homes of Mrs. E. A. Bachtel and Mr. S. A. Conrad.

Miss Ella Rearick returned home Friday, after spending a week with friends and relatives in Canal Dover.

Warren Jacobs left Tuesday for Kansas City, Omaha and other Western cities. He will be absent a fortnight

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rigger, of North Mill street, unexpectedly entertained a party of fifty friends Friday night.

Miss Evans and Miss Lewis, of Thompson, Conn. are visiting at the residence of Mr. Joseph K Russell, East Main street.

Mr. E R Albrecht, after an abstinence from anything but dull care, hied himself to Medina Saturday night. Medina is a very attractive little city.

Miss Ella Crawford joined the Hon George W. Wilhelm and family at Justus, Monday morning, and is visiting her father, Captain Crawford, at Columbus.

Mr. William H. McCall, who probably expects to be called a resident of Denver, though he has lived there but a short time, was seen in the city Monday. He was on his way east.

The fancies of society are past all understanding. For instance at Mrs. Fisk's recent ball one reads: "The favors, some of which were canary birds in small gilded cages, excited much discussion and were eagerly sought."

Notwithstanding the vigilant eye of the Advocate is always open for local events the marriage of W. H. Stine, the photographer of this place, and Miss Alice E. Seeley, of Massillon, was kept a profound secret until last week when it leaked out. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Andrews at his residence, on the 15th of January.—Crestline Advocate.

A pleasant progressive euchre party was given in honor of Mrs. Estep, of Columbus, by Mrs John G. Warwick, on East Main street, Monday evening. Eight tables were filled, the first prizes going to Mr. Felix R. Shepley and Miss Hunt, while Mrs. Steese and Mr. Archer Corns distinguished themselves in an opposite manner. The prizes were all so pretty that only relative glory made one more to be coveted than another. Messrs. Wade Chance and Fred Fast, of Canton, were present.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, two children and maid left on the Pacific Express, Sunday, for California. They expect to reach San Diego next Saturday, where they will remain for three weeks, proceeding leisurely up the coast from there, visiting all points of interest. They will go as far north as Portland, Ore., taking the Oregon Shortline from there to Ogden, thence coming east, arriving here about the first of May Mr. McClymonds's father, Mr. John McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis K. McClymonds, and the Misses McClymonds, of Cleveland expect to leave for San Diego on the 20th, where they will join the Massillon party.

How to Kill Sparrows.

As this advice comes from the commissioner of agriculture, the sparrow exterminators need not hesitate to use it: Buy one ounce of arseniate of soda, which in Massillon will cost twenty-five cents; put this in a pint of warm water, and pour the solution over wheat. Let it stand for twenty-four hours then draw off the liquid and dry the wheat. Four grains thus prepared will kill any sparrow It should be strewn upon roofs and other out of the way places where chickens do not pick.

One of the vital qualities of the successful advertiser is his continuity, or as a phrenologist once termed it, "stick-to-it-ive-ness." Those who have found that "advertising doesn't pay" are indebted for their knowledge to their ignorance, or else hadn't "sand enough to give the business a thorough trial."—Printer's Ink.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world, by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. Thus headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain; dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc, to weakness of the nerves of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts, biliousness, constipation etc, to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility to derangement of the uterine nerves For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baldzly's drug store.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds work each day, No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always commence when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc Sold at Z. T. Baldzly's.

The Fastest Time on Record

in the direction of the nearest drug store is not too fast for any person to make who is [illegible] constipation, dyspepsia, [illegible] sick headache, and is [illegible] in need of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant [illegible] Gentle and effective; one a dose

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St N Y. 5-4St-cow-nc-ori

Closing Out Sale!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS,
—ETC., AT BARGAINS.—

Going to quit business. Goods must go, See our prices

B. J. MILLER,

NO. 11 EAST MAIN STREET.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks, Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the

—West Side Jewelry Store—

C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower thn the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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STYLES OF ADORNMENT.

OLIVE HARPER HOLDS UP THE GLASS OF PASSING FASHIONS.

Beauties of the Clairette and Henrietta Costumes—Some Ideas for Ladies to Consider—The Latest Things in Mourning. Becoming Dinner Costumes.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Hading veil, as it is called, is a little out of season, to my mind, for it was evidently invented by some one who lived where musqui-

CLAIRETTE AND HENRIETTA COSTUMES.

toes were thick, or to be worn in fly time. Indeed, the dotted ones make one think of the little wire fly traps, with those pestiferous insects crawling all about. Some of the veils have puckering strings, which make the head look as if inclosed in a bag for safe keeping—but there, what is the use of finding fault about the fashion? It had better be veils than bustles, anyhow, so let the girls tie up their heads like the Cockalorum, in "Davy and the Goblin," if they want to. They look pretty any time, no matter what they have on.

* * *

The new and graceful shapes of the spring styles in dress making are admirable for their simplicity and quiet elegance. The two models of the dresses worn by the young ladies in the Hading veils are of the beautiful new Henrietta silk warp fabrics in silver gray and gray Clairette. Gray is the favorite color for all wool goods this season, and these goods are made in such a superior quality and such a variety of effects that an unlimited choice is afforded. The Clairette and silver gray Henrietta cloths of the silk warp cannot be surpassed in beauty by any silk, and they are made by weaving black and white threads without any admixture of color of any kind, and, therefore, the gray is pure and with a peculiar pearly luster all its own. There is also a silver gray mohair, and silvery midway and gray nun's veiling, Henrietta glace and mohair checks, as well as fancy checks, plaids, box checks, stripes, fancy weaves, broken plaids and twills, all in different shades of pure gray, and all of the most exquisite beauty and fineness as well as of durability. The goods come wide, from 44 to 51 inches, and though they cost high they are the best value of any goods for the money.

* * *

While a cashmere dress will last two or even three seasons with care, a Priestly silk warp Henrietta cloth in any of its varieties is practically indestructible. Dust will not stick to it, it will not crease or pull, and as long as a thread of it remains it will retain the same rich, frosty bloom that makes it like Lyons velvet, a thing to be desired. It requires about eight yards of silk warp Henrietta for an ample dress for a medium sized woman, and at $1.75. This material, being so rich of itself, requires almost no trimming; certainly dress and trimmings can be bought for $17, and it will last forever. An economical plan is to get a plain black Henrietta the first year, a gray one the next, a Clairette for evening wear, which is one of the most exquisite materials conceivable, and make this up with removable accessories, and then the next year a brocaded silk warp Henrietta or a striped or midway cloth. These are the best value for the money on the market, and the prices run from $1.25 to $1.75 per yard.

These two model dresses are made, as I said of Clairette and plain silk warp Henrietta in gray. Fig. 1 is of the Clairette, and has a band of gray astra-

DESIGNED AND MADE BY [illegible]

can [illegible]. Coat and the [illegible] reaching from waist to bottom, where they are fringed out about four inches deep. The other costume [illegible] is no time [illegible] at the right [illegible] front, where are set five large buttons in gray silk. The costume can be made very dressy by having [illegible] trimmed with pale [illegible] for evening wear, or it can [illegible] coverage. Many young [illegible] select evening corsage without sleeves, and this can be worn with propriety over any kind of skirt, and with a flat of ribbon at the drapings [illegible] of a plain walking dress a handsome evening toilet.

* * *

The modifications of the Empire and Directoire styles are seen in everything, even down to babies' dresses, and while some of them are more startling than pleasing, the general verdict is that they are pretty and graceful. A lovely dress was made by a leading house for a young debutante in the Empire style, like the design herewith. The corsage and skirt front were of pale green silk brocaded with white and silver gray in large patterns. There was a sash of silver gray silk tissue which reached from the shoulders to the feet, crossing the waist like a surplice, and fastened down the front of the skirt. The back was made of silver gray tissue over the green brocade. A wide white ribbon was pleated about the waist in form of a belt, and two ends reach the bottom of the dress at the sides. This is now the favorite manner of wearing a sash.

A handsome directoire costume is of dove gray, or ardoise, as others call it, though it is nearer the color of ringdoves than slate. The material in the model was of fine striped silk warp mohair, the intervening stripe being white. The model is quite a simple one, but is very effective when made. The side panels are of cream colored cashmere lavishly embroidered in gray silk and silver threads. I know a lady who is copying this pattern in a fine stripe gingham and rising panels of sateen in the new cashmere pattern, and the effect is really very beautiful. Sateen and gingham dresses can be worn a whole season without requiring to be laundered. Indeed, the other dress could easily be made up of sateen and thin muslin, or of the lace ginghams, and be very handsome and summery.

* * *

Styles for mourning have undergone much change, and are marked by extreme and rigid simplicity of unbroken lines and form. For young ladies in mourning for parents or brothers or sisters hats are admirable, and no veil is required. The gowns, and particularly the one from which our illustration is taken, has longitudinal box plaits of Henrietta cloth, or Priestly crepe cloth, with a width of English crape laid flat between them and one round fold of crape down the sides. Cuffs, collar, pointed belt and diagonal milliner's fold for the waist are all of English crepe.

On cold days a short wrap or jacket of the same material as the dress can be worn and black dressed gloves. For widows, and mothers who have lost children, the style is as severe and simple with plain panels and folds, but a bonnet and veil must be worn. This veil can be of nuns' veiling or English

NEW STYLES IN MOURNING.

crape. Widows, irrespective of age, wear shawls, and nearly all rather elderly ladies in mourning now wear shawls. These come in large sizes of the same fine texture as the other silk warp goods, and hang very gracefully. Wraps are somewhat worn for deep widows' mourning, but never jackets.

When warm weather comes on, all wraps will be left off, the sweeping veil giving all the drapery necessary. The veils are not so long as formerly, and do not fall over the face, many of them being sewn in the back of the bonnet. Others will be pinned over the bonnet and short Brussels net veils worn down over the face. Crape bonnets are rather less severe than heretofore, and the trimmings of crape bows are set high. The Courtauld crape is said to be the best, as it does not grow rusty or stringy.

* * *

This last week has been prolific in novelties in handsome wool goods for late spring and summer wear, among which I remarked some beautiful effects in black. They are the black brocaded Henrietta cloths. Some of them have a pattern that gives the appearance of shaded line made of lozenges and dots from light gray to black, and yet the material is jet black, the effect being obtained only in the weave. There are also navy and zigzag lines, and a multitude of other patterns, besides the lovely silk warp cashmeres in the grays, by a new process, so that they cannot crock up whenever damp.

I also notice numbers of dress patterns of wool delaine and bourette, as well as ladies' cloth with braided patterns upon them in contrasting colors or darker shades. A pale green had a darker green pattern, a black an emerald green, a drab had a pattern of yellow and brown. This is not exactly braiding nor is it precisely embroidery, but it looks more like close chain stitching in heavy saddler's silk, which I think is very fine. Anyhow the effect is very handsome. The wide pattern goes around the bottom and the other is for draperies.

[illegible] ask the reader to [illegible] points of the [illegible] Cashmere [illegible] first [illegible] new spring [illegible] and [illegible] how much [illegible] think I [illegible] and [illegible] above [illegible]

ELSIE BEE.

Wheat Corn and Meal.

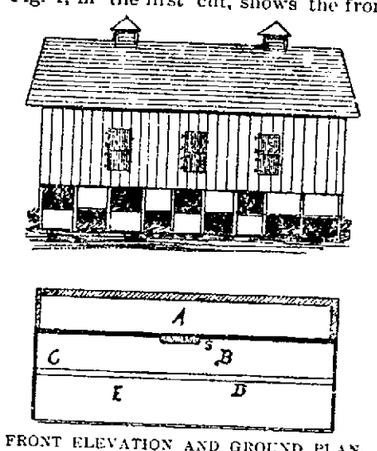
Professor Atwater says: I have experimented with wheat and corn and meal to ascertain if there is [illegible] and I find that there can [illegible] by [illegible] commercial [illegible] per cent more than the gain made by [illegible] fed corn. In all trials the hogs were fed potatoes and milk also, and the same quantities of foods. It seems to me that the results would have been of more value if the animals had been given all the whole corn or meal they would consume, as this would have [illegible] the palatableness of the feeds, which [illegible] particular value.

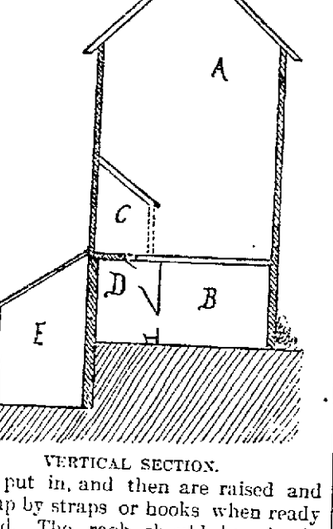
FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF FARMING.

Designs, with Instructions for Building a Convenient Sheep Barn with Accommodations for the Storing and Feeding of Roots, Hay and Fodder.

The accompanying design of a sheep barn, reproduced from Ohio Farmer, embraces, according to a correspondent of that journal, many desirable features. Fig. 1, in the first cut, shows the front





FRONT ELEVATION AND GROUND PLAN.

elevation. The building is 78 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 16 feet corner posts above an 8 foot basement. The upper part is for storing hay and fodder. Eight inch posts, sills and plates are sufficient for such a structure. One the writer has in mind has sills bolted to the under pinning and rodded above, which prevents spreading. The beams (2 by 10 inches) should be closely cross bridged. Fig. 2 is the ground plan. E, pen; B, feed alley; C, trough; D, rack; A, root cellar; S, stairway leading to cellar. (The latter can be dispensed with if desired).

The second cut shows the vertical section. A, hay and fodder room; B, pen; E, root cellar; C, D, upper and lower alleys. A trap door from floor of upper alley permits hay to be thrown from above upon a sloping shelf which carries it into the feed racks below. Beneath the feed rack is the feed trough for meal, roots or grain. Doors shut off this trough from the sheep while the feed is

VERTICAL SECTION.

being put in, and then are raised and held up by straps or hooks when ready to feed. The rack should be closely boarded behind, and the back part, that is, the part in the passage way, must slope forward to the front, so that the hay, etc., may be readily carried to the bottom. The slats in the front of the rack should be smoothly dressed, and corners rounded, and three inches asunder is the usual space. The boards of the feed trough are also dressed.

Between the upper alley and main hay storage space, uprights should be erected; a rail nailed on top, and the alley floored over with movable six inch boards, the lower one of which should rest against a cleat to prevent them from sliding off. Hay can then be stored above the alley and pulled between the uprights by hooks. Five or six feet of one end should be left unfilled. The basement should be about eight feet high, made of stone on three sides, while the front (see Fig. 1) should have eight inch posts placed eight feet apart, and between each pair a door hung upon pins fitted into grooves cut in the posts, so that the doors may be raised and fastened at the top, bottom or center, or removed altogether.

Points on Cold Storage.

If a large cold storage room is to be built independent of any other building it must be made on the same principle as an ice house, with walls packed so as to be non-conductors of heat—the lower room for storage, a smaller one on top and in the center for ice, a thin but water tight division between the two, with pipes to carry off the water from the melting ice. The reason for putting ice on top of the storage room is that cold air descends, while rarefied air rises. In some cases where refrigerators are put into rooms with low stories the ice bunker or receptacle is in an annex at the side or end, but, for the reason given, on top is better.

When a refrigerator of medium size is wanted that can be set up in another room it will, as a rule, be better to buy of a manufacturer by furnishing a diagram of the room in which it is to stand, giving the dimensions wanted and other particulars and agreeing on the price to be paid.

Many of the refrigerators designed for butchers' and poulterers' use are about 10x6 feet in the clear, with a suitable sized ice bunker on top. There are plenty of manufacturers in New York and other cities who make them of the sizes ordered, and to suit the rooms in which they are to be placed, and in forms that can be conveniently shipped and quickly put up on arrival at their destination.

"Most cases of roup in welsh yards come from newly introduced poultry," says [illegible] E. E. Winans in American Agriculturist, and suggests [illegible] or keeping fowls [illegible] from other stock, fixed, a mock.

POULTRY FOR MARKET.

Directions for Preparing Poultry for Sale by a New York Commission Firm.

An ordinance in force in New York city prohibits the sale of turkeys or chickens unless their crops are free from food or other substance and shrunken close to the body. This law makes it imperative that poultry dressers should keep their poultry from food long enough before killing to insure the crops being entirely empty. According to the commission firm of E. & O. Ward, it is best to keep poultry designed for market from food twenty-four hours previous to killing to insure the crops being entirely empty, though in some cases twelve hours has been found sufficient.

Kill all kinds of poultry by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp pointed knife. Leave the head and legs on and never "draw" the entrails. Pinfeathery young turkeys, ducks or geese should not be killed, but kept until full fledged. Poultry should be fat before killing. The usual quality sells best scalded. The legs and necks of turkeys and chickens should be dry picked immediately after killing; this will keep them from discoloring when exposed to the air. The water for scalding should be boiling hot. Immerse the bird, holding it by the legs, and lift up and down in the water three or four times. Immediately after scalding chickens and turkeys, remove the feathers, pinfeathers and all, very cleanly and without breaking the skin.

After scalding ducks and geese, wrap them in a cloth about ten minutes, then the down will roll off with the feathers. All poultry should be "plumped" after picking, by dipping for about two seconds in boiling hot water, then thrown into cold water and left for ten or twelve minutes.

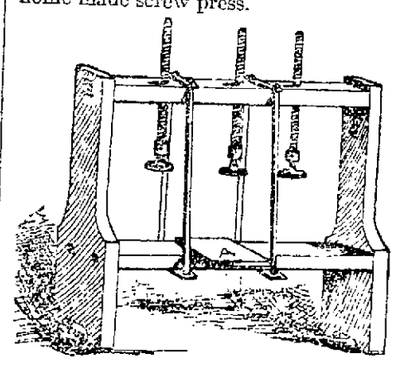
Very fat and handsome chickens and turkeys generally sell a little higher when dry picked, and from far distant points they carry better. Poultry looks much leaner when dry picked than when scalded and "plumped;" therefore only very fat stock should be dry picked. Ducks and geese are preferred scalded. Carefully avoid cutting or bruising the flesh or breaking the bones.

Feed for Fattening Hogs.

There have been numberless discussions, and not a few experiments made for the purpose of settling the question, "Does it pay to grind and cook food for fattening hogs?" The surrounding conditions and circumstances have much to do in settling the question of economy; and while one farmer, under certain circumstances, could feed a considerable portion of cooked grain and receive satisfactory returns therefor, another, differently situated, might not be able to do so without actual loss. Under favorable circumstances many have thoroughly satisfied themselves that the practice of cooking is largely profitable, and others from experiments fully as careful have arrived at conclusions directly the reverse. That it is practicably profitable on the majority of farms to cook the food for large stocks of swine is not generally conceded. Among the reasons for regarding cooking as impracticable, are the scarcity of timber for fuel, the extra labor involved, and the general lack of fixtures and facilities for cooking and feeding the food in its cooked state.

Cheese Making in a Small Way.

It was far more common twenty-five years ago than nowadays for farmers' wives personally to preside over the dairy and conduct the making of cheese through its various stages. There are, however, even now many housewives who would occasionally make a few cheeses for home consumption if they only were possessed of the necessary conveniences. With a view to assisting this class of would be cheese makers we have reprinted from Farm and Fireside a home made screw press.



A SCREW CHEESE PRESS.

The press here depicted has done good work for an Ohio cheese maker, who describes it as follows: End pieces, 3 inches thick, 8 inches wide at top, 16 inches wide at bottom, 6 feet long. Beam, 8 inches square. Bed, 4 inches thick by 16 wide. The screws are 19 inches apart from center to center. Distance between beam and bed, 24 inches. The stay rods are 1-inch iron, and have a plate of iron 4 by 9 inches over the beam and under the bed. Norway or yellow pine will answer very well for the timber part. A piece of the press boards; they are made 18 inches square, 1¼ thick, and have a strip nailed around the edges to prevent the whey running off only at the outlet on the front side.

What Others Say.

Mr. E. Williams, the New Jersey horticulturist, is quoted as ranking the Wagner among the best of winter apples for quality.

Mr. O. H. Alexander, Charlotte, Vt., claims the name "Bon Harcourt" for a new seedling potato which he considers of great promise.

Professor Maynard, of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, pronounces the Barry a handy grape for home use of good quality, ripening early.

"There is nothing like wheat for milk making in winter, and when [illegible] for food there is no [illegible] of milk [illegible] warm weather," says Ayrshire Breeders.

Professor W. A. Henry [illegible] There is a [illegible] food [illegible] only [illegible] to supply them, and [illegible] satisfactory [illegible]

"I would [illegible] pen [illegible] about [illegible] have gone through the [illegible] and cooled down. If [illegible] foul, the contents will [illegible] Lilly."

American Agriculturist [illegible] the legs [illegible] slaughtered [illegible] two [illegible] hours of their [illegible] would the meat will [illegible] [illegible] it will be [illegible] the [illegible] from [illegible] the [illegible]

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

FEBRUARY 7, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

There is at present no certainty of a match between Barker and any foreign player.

Up to date we have received only four solutions to Mr. Belden's problems. Are they too difficult? Can't you solve them?

A New York correspondent writes: The New York hand cap tourney is still progressing slowly. There are six classes with the first again divided in three. Schaefer is really the only player in the first class, as both Coakley and DeFreest receive odds from him.

The following are the players in the higher classes:

First class—Schaefer, Coakley and DeFreest.

Second class—Maxwell, Clouser, Avery, John Gallagher and Colgan.

Third class—Gorton, Johnstry, Ostrander and Richmond.

Messrs. Schaefer, Clouser, Ostrander, Gorton, Richmond, Kaufman and J. Colgan are at present leading in the various classes.

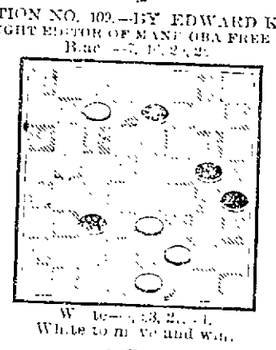
REED BANQUETED.

At the Leland Hotel, on Saturday last, the Chicago Chess and Checker Club gave a dinner in honor of J. P. Reed, who had arrived here with the intention of becoming a permanent resident of Chicago. The occasion was one long to be remembered by those present, the assembled throng including not only the members of the club, but many prominent citizens who came in response to invitations. The menu was of the finest description, the wine of the choicest flavor, and the speeches were of the most felicitous character.

Mr. Reed, who has been the recipient of like honors, both in this country and in Europe, on numerous occasions, spoke of last Saturday night's banquet as the most enjoyable one in his experience. The president of the club, Mr. Harvey L. Hopkins, sat at the head of the table, and in a short but well-timed address welcomed Mr. Reed to Chicago, eulogizing him in terms of unstinted praise as a painstaking, thorough exponent of the game of Draughts, one whose knowledge of the intricacies of the checker board had only been gained by the most patient application, assisted by a natural love and admiration of the sport, and withal generous to his vanquished opponents, modest in his exultation over his victories, and ever ready to point out errors and explain to his opponents needed corrections in their play. He assured the members of the club that in their association with the noted expert they would never have to lean on a "broken reed." Mr. Reed responded briefly and with much feeling. He was followed by a number of other speakers, among whom we think we may mention with pardonable pride Mr. Charles Hefter, who paid "Our Checker Column" a high compliment in his reference to it as the best and most instructive of its kind published anywhere. The banquet closed at a very late hour, and we congratulate the club on its unqualified success in this, the initial one of, we hope, many future like affairs.

POSITION NO. 102.—BY EDWARD KELLY, DRAUGHT EDITOR OF MANITOBA FREE PRESS.

Black to move and win.



White to move and win.

The following five games were played simultaneously between James P. Reed and five of the "heavy-weights" of the Chicago Club, at the banquet tendered him at the Leland Hotel. The boards were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. After about twenty moves had been made on each board Mr. Reed called off the exact position of the men on each board, much to the wonderment of every one present. At the conclusion of the games Mr. Reed said: "That he knew of no blindfold player who ever contested five simultaneous games with opponents of the strength of the ones he had just played."

GAME NO. 107.—"CROSS."

Board No. 1. Played between J. B. Starkweather and J. P. Reed. Starkweather's move:

11..15	14..18	9..13	18..25	8..11	
23..18	25..19	17..14	29..22	23..19	
8..11	7..14	10..17	11..15	5..8	
27..23	24..20	21..14	1..10	19..10	
4..8	6..11	14..17	2..6	11..15	
23..19	22..17	31..26	6..11	Reed won	
10..14	11..18	17..21	15..22		
19..10	32..27	26..23	28..24		

GAME NO. 108.—"SINGLE CORNER."

Board No. 2. Played between D. Chambers and J. P. Reed.

11..15	30..25	10..14	5..9	10..14
24..18	21..17	17..10	32..28	6..10
15..22	7..10	6..24	9..13	14..17
25..18	17..14	13..6	28..19	10..7
8..11	10..17	1..10	13..17	17..21
29..25	24..13	28..19	18..9	23..18
4..8	15..22	10..14	17..22	16..23
25..29	26..17	25..22	9..6	7..16
11..15	3..7	2..6	22..26	12..19
24..20	24..19	31..27	6..2	24..15
8..11	7..10	6..10	26..1	Reed won
27..24	30..25	27..24	2..6	

GAME NO. 109.—"BRISTOL."

Board No. 3. Played between James McMenamin and J. P. Reed.

11..16	28..4	14..18	18..14	7..11
24..19	7..10	23..7	2..7	6..6
16..20	18..15	16..23	31..26	10..15
22..18	9..14	27..18	29..24	6..2
8..11	22..18	3..28	26..23	15..19
25..22	1..8	21..17	24..27	17..14
11..16	18..9	6..10	23..18	31..26
29..25	5..14	25..21	27..31	Reed resigns
10..14	26..22	12..16	14..9	

GAME NO. 110.—"LAIRD AND LADY."

Board No. 4. Played between J. P. Crowell and J. P. Reed. Crowell's move:

11..15	15..6	10..9	4..8	11..17
23..19	1..10	18..15	17..22	15..11
8..11	25..22	20..27	24..20	26..23
22..17	18..25	31..24	27..25	11..16
9..13	30..11	8..11	20..16	a17..21
17..14	11..17	15..18	25..30	16..20
10..17	21..13	6..10	8..11	23..16
27..14	5..9	14..9	7..14	20..11
15..18	22..15	5..14	11..15	12..16
16..15	17..21	8..4	14..11	11..20
4..8	26..23	11..18	16..11	3..12
24..19	13..16	23..14	30..26	20..27
6..10	28..24	10..17	11..8	Drawn

(a) 17-13 and 2 men seem to have a decided advantage. Who won?

GAME NO. 111.—"PIPE."

Board No. 5. Played between J. T. Denvir and J. P. Reed. Denvir's moves:

11..15	24..20	9..13	28..19	19..26
23..19	1..10	24..20	11..15	31..27
8..11	5..14	5..24	30..26	10..15
27..23	9..25	29..19	15..24	9..5
5..9	29..22	26..14	26..32	6..9
26..23	14..18	20..11	32..16	13..6
8..11	22..15	24..28	22..18	2..9
17..13	11..16	32..28	16..20	5..1
1..5	25..22	11..15	8..9	Drawn

(a) During the progress of the game 15-18 looked quite tempting for a few moments, but on a closer study revealed the following:

1..5	18..9	5..14	9..13	W. wins
19..15	24..20	10..15	13..9	Denvir

(b) Denvir's best play.

(c) And with 7-10 we have an apparent win, which is:

7..10	15..19	5..7	8..11	W. wins
31..26	25..22	3..7	11..14	Denvir

GAME NO. 112.—"BLOOD AND LADY."

Played between W. C. BELDEN.

11..15	1..5	2..9	11..15	a)35..31
23..19	29..25	9..13	6..9	b)37..24
8..11	5..9	5..14	7..10	c)3..8
27..23	26..22	13..17	9..13	10..7
4..8	9..13	21..25	15..11	31..27
32..27	22..18	17..21	13..9	32..28
11..16	13..17	25..29	11..15	7..3
6..10	18..14	21..17	9..6	8..12
24..20	17..13	29..25	15..10	6..9
10..17	14..9	17..22	8..11	14..18
21..14	13..6	22..25	2..6	23..19

W. wins

(a) Variation I.

8..12	31..27	25..29	26..30	15..8
30..25	10..7	29..25	32..28	24..19
25..21	3..10	5..9	6..15	30..26
22..6	6..15	18..9	28..24	9..14

W. wins

(b) By variation 1 Hellwig [illegible] Mr. Belden's [illegible] J. P. Reed, No. 104, and in addition [illegible] Reed [illegible] Belden are at this writing [illegible] on the 7-10 line of [illegible] that have been proven unsound. [illegible] that in the next [illegible] play that will [illegible] purpose of the [illegible] some eyes on [illegible] Column [illegible] only come to the conclusion [illegible] and not a follow [illegible]

(c) Correct. W. [illegible] Denvir and Pitcher, who play 10-7 [illegible] by.

(d) If 8-11 then 25-29, [illegible]

(e) The "boys" are [illegible] Mr. Pancoast's rescue and we will soon give a lengthy analysis on his line of play.

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[illegible] of the unnamed.—Commissioner [illegible] and Penny [illegible] for sale at Mossilion by Z. F. Baltzly, Druggist.

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THE PANAMA CANAL.

OPINIONS AS TO WHETHER IT WILL BE ABANDONED

The Condition of the Great Enterprise and How the Canal Looks—A Ride from the Atlantic to the Pacific in an Hour.

[Special Correspondence.]

PANAMA, Jan. 14.—Over the short line of railway which forms the present connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific I rode today in a special train. The starting point was Aspinwall, the terminus Panama. The time consumed was one hour and thirty minutes, the distance forty-seven miles. The fare was $5. I mention this circumstance as showing the steady march of improvement even at the isthmus. Two or three years ago the time taken in crossing was over three hours, the fare was $20, and the service quite ordinary, if not dangerous. Even at this rate of speed and passage, the railway was considered of an extraordinary character. For that matter, it certainly is. Although less than fifty miles in length, it cost to build over seventy millions of dollars, and for every tie laid down it is said a human life was lost. This is scarcely an exaggerated statement. In fact the mortality during the building of the Panama railway was greater than during the construction of that section of the canal now finished and which has been appalling, men dying like flies in the frost. Upon the bones of an army of workingmen a great business enterprise has been constructed.

The gross earnings of this little railway during the year just closed has been over $4,000,000. Notwithstanding the reduction in fare and freight it pays over 20 per cent. dividends, and Col. Rives (father of the author of "The Quick and the Dead"), the general manager, told your correspondent that, even when the canal is completed, as he feels sure it will be, the road will be self supporting for its local business, and also pay a steady profit on the enormous cost. It is managed by American skill; has American engineers, conductors and clerks, but is owned by foreign capital. The Panama railway is certainly unique in the railway history of the world. It is chartered under the laws of the state of New York, and its power here is much greater than the prevailing government—the United States of Colombia, of which Panama is a part.

* * *

One hears nothing but gossip, speculation and positive statement about the canal or the isthmus. It is health, wealth and almost existence to the people, and they are of course supremely interested in its welfare. But you grow very weary of the constant iteration, with the thermometer boiling forever up around the 100 mark. Still, life has its compensations, for the question is never asked here, "Is it hot enough for you?" No one knows precisely what is going to happen to the canal. The American consul feels sure that failure and abandonment will be its final and almost immediate outcome, the resident director general informs me that there will be no interruption of the work, and that it will be completed by French enterprise and French money within two years. I spent this morning on the flagship Trenton, now lying in the bay of Panama, and was told by Admiral Kimberly that the bubble had burst, and the canal, which at present was "merely a scratch on the surface of the isthmus," would be speedily abandoned. It is plain that the American consul and the American admiral are inimical to the scheme, as is every American here, but when I suggested to the admiral and the consul the possibility of their being antagonistic, they denied it stoutly, saying America didn't care a copper about the canal one way or the other. Perhaps she doesn't. Outside of our own people the sentiment in favor of the vast enterprise is universal. When the outlook in Paris was most blue, the Frenchmen here displayed a Mark Tapley spirit and were jolly under extremely unfavorable circumstances. Today most encouraging reports have come from the French capital: the money, it is said, will surely be forthcoming, and M. Jacquien stated officially this evening that there was no longer any possibility of failure. The canal, you know, has already cost the French people three hundred millions of dollars. One hundred million more is asked to complete it.

* * *

I have spent three days on the canal, but not being blessed with technical skill I cannot intelligently and clearly write of the precise condition of affairs. I have at this moment a confused idea of measurements, sea levels, deviations, meters, etc. which lead to nowhere in particular but I have a profound impression based upon a sincere if superficial view and examination that the excavations are much more than a scratch upon the surface of the isthmus. An enormous amount of labor has been expended, and although here and there at Obispee and Colebra were seen evidences of sinful waste, the work accomplished is there also. The [illegible] locomotive [illegible] tropical vegetation [illegible] obstacles, and dozens of unused and expensive machines abandoned [illegible] vast losses and reckless [illegible] somewhere, while the [illegible] and breadth [illegible] have erected all over the [illegible] personal [illegible] of the poor French people [illegible] has gone. And yet [illegible] all describe [illegible] tion to the first and how it [illegible] at this [illegible] The French [illegible] can hardly [illegible] disaster.

We Americans [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] not violate our [illegible] by [illegible] scheme. Of course [illegible] have a foreign power appear on the American continent, and the eagle screams in agony at the very thought. But really one can imagine France as not overwhelmed with fear at the possible consequences. Diplomacy will probably prevent any rupture, and the chamber of deputies at Paris may not appear openly on the scene, but while the voice will be the voice of Esau the hand will be the hand of Jacob. It is clear as the sun at noonday that if the Panama canal is completed—and the signs all point to a certainty that it will be—not only will French capital construct the works, but France herself will be behind the enterprise. If Brother Jonathan doesn't like this what is he going to do about it? We are a great nation, a wonderful country, with a people quite unequaled on God's footstool, but all the same we cut a sorry figure in the world's naval history, and if trouble should come it is on the sea the disturbance would take place. Why France today, second, I think, among the naval forces of the earth, or rather the waters upon the earth, with her splendid and enormous battle ships, could close up every American seaport on the Atlantic coast and destroy millions of American treasure without our offering any serious defense. England, Germany, Italy, Russia and Austria of course far excel us on the seas, while insignificant Greece, and even South American Chili, are our superiors as naval powers.

* * *

Here in the old Spanish harbor of Colon, where the war ships of the world during their southern cruises occasionally gather, the American vessel is looked upon with something approaching derision, and the power of the American at sea is referred to with a politely veiled sneer. Happily it will not always be so. In a few years, when our twenty and odd great cruisers, now building or projected, are in service, the United States will hold a reasonably good position, but "while the grass grows the horse may starve."

Today France is on the isthmus, prepared and determined to stay.

FREDERICK W. WHITE.

TWO INAUGURATIONS.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON'S IN 1841, AND HIS GRANDSON'S IN 1889.

Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, Is the Only Man Living Who Attended the Inauguration Ball of Harrison I. Preparing for the Coming Inauguration.

[Special Correspondence.]

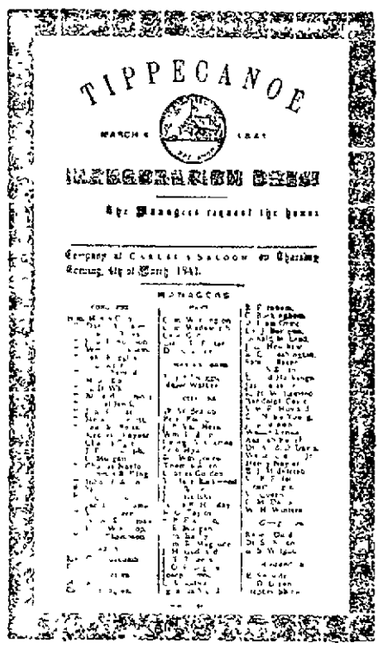
WASHINGTON, Feb 7.—In a shop window on Pennsylvania avenue is displayed an old piece of paper which attracts the attention of many passers-by. It is one of the invitations to the inauguration ball of Harrison the First, forty-eight years ago. On that invitation are the names of 100 "managers," comprising members of congress, officers of the army and navy and marine corps, and distinguished citizens. It is a singular fact that of the 100 men named in the list but one is now living. This sole survivor of so large a company appeared modestly in the roster of navy representatives as "Lieut. D. Porter," now the admiral of the navy. Admiral Porter is still in Washington, and at the age of 76, and after sixty years of active service in the United States navy, a strong and active man, without a gray hair in his old head, no signs of baldness, and arms and limbs so supple and muscular that, in his own language, "there's no man could down him." I found Admiral Porter in his office on H street, surrounded by a huge naval library, models of ships, and some of the trophies of his glorious career.

* * *

"It is true," said he, "I was one of the floor managers at Gen. Harrison's ball, and I guess I'm the only one of them living. It seems queer to me that I don't feel old, for of all the officers of the navy when I entered the service in 1829, not one is living. Of all the officers of the Mexican navy, in which I served as a midshipman before 1829, not one is living. I've outlived them all, and expect to live for many years more. I remember Gen. Harrison's ball very well. It was held in Carusi's saloon—not a drinking place, mind you, but a big dancing hall in which all the swell social events of that period were held. There were several balls in honor of the inauguration—people danced in those days for the love of it—but this was the official ball. Gen. Harrison, however, attended them all, but danced at none. He simply came in with his suite and promenaded around the hall two or three times while the band played 'The Conquering Hero' and the gay party cheered the old man to its heart's content.

* * *

"At this ball in Carusi's a little incident occurred which I never saw in print," continued the admiral. "There was a young lady there, a sweet girl of about 16, daughter of one of the gen-



AN INTERESTING INVITATION.

eral's friends in New York. The friend and his daughter had visited at Gen. Harrison's house at North Bend, on the Ohio, and Old Tip had fallen violently in love with her. Of course he loved her as a child, but he was the worst old [illegible] you ever saw, except that [illegible] friend Gen. Sherman. The young lady was at the ball, and when the [illegible] was promenading around the hall he went up to them and [illegible] to dance with her. So the Tippecanoe old gentleman led the dance with the girl, who should show she wasn't ashamed [illegible] of [illegible] kissing her upon [illegible] girl, [illegible] a small [illegible] accepted [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] hundred people [illegible] Harrison the [illegible] Tippecanoe [illegible] dance with [illegible] every one was [illegible] amused, [illegible] every one was, but the president went back on his contract and refused to dance, saying he was so tired [illegible] would be impossible for him to keep up with the music. [illegible] in circulation [illegible] the top. It was [illegible] dance [illegible] dragged [illegible] the [illegible] Tippecanoe [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

DISTURBS THE COUNTY SEAT.

An Example for Some Massillonians to Emulate—Is the Examination System a Failure?

CANTON, Feb 8.—A decided stir has been created here by the news that U R. Feather, an old citizen who has been lying at death's door for some days is now in charge of believers in Christian science. What is more startling is the new that he is slowly but gradually recovering. Some days ago physicians informed the family that drugs could do him no good. At this his daughter, Mrs. John Allen, asked to take him in charge, she having regained lost health by the system prescribed by believers in Christian science Mrs. Angie Manley is assisting her The case is attracting great attention.

John F. Raynolds has ordered a fine public drinking fountain for man and beast, and upon its completion March 1 he will present it to this city, the only stipulation being that it will be kept in perfect order. It will be eleven feet high, is of metal surmounted by an Amazon group in bronze It is in memory of W. F. Reynolds, founder of the Canton Humane society.

The Canton Lyceum will this evening discuss the question, Resolved, that the system of examining pupils in our schools is injurious to the pupils, morally, physically and intellectually, without producing sufficient good to demand its continuance. Affirm, S. H Rockhill, deny, Frank Brancher, both former principals in the schools

CANTON, Feb. 9.—U. R. Feather, who has been seriously ill for several weeks died Friday and his remains will be interred in Westlawn cemetery Sunday afternoon. The deceased left no will John Allen and his wife will administer upon the estate, which is worth about $ 00 000. Dr. Phillips who at ended the deceased before he was taken in charge by the followers of Christian Science stated that he did not give Mr. Feather up, but that on Monday he was improving. On Tuesday he learned that his medicine was not being administered Seeing what the result would be if this continued, he decided to take the case unless he was given complete charge. This was refused. He states that Mr. Featner has no faith in Christian Science and asked the family to have additional medical counsel, but this they talked him out of.

Word has been received here of the death at Beverly, this State, of John Robbins, sr., a former citizen The remains will arrive in this city this evening.

The jury in the case of Ada Ronchenschwinder, charged with concealing stolen goods, after being out twenty minutes, found her not guilty.

The Entre Nous dance at the Armory Friday evening, was well attended. A number of Massillon and Akron society people were present.

CANTON, Feb. 11.—Matthew Cunningham has been brought from Newcomerstown on the charge of securing one hundred and forty dollars worth of goods from B. Dannemiller & Son under false pretenses.

The case of the State against William and Augustus Lothamer for assaulting Howard Templeton, a school teacher, is on trial in criminal court. This is the Mexico schoolhouse case in which Templeton and a Lothamer boy had trouble. Shortly afier the two boys assaulted him. All parties were arrested, but Templeton was not indicted.

Keziah H. Miller has commenced divorce proceedings against her husband John, on the grounds of extreme cruelty and gross neglect.

Belle K. Bevington has applied for a divorce from her husband, John W., on the grounds of extreme cruelty and because he threatened to blow up the house with dynamite.

CANTON, Feb. 12.—Some surprise was created here Monday afternoon by the assignment of the dry goods firm of Geeting & Vickers. Executions had been served on the company to the amount of $19,345 97. John B. Dewese is the assignee.

Navarre is excited over a second baby case. On Friday night Lizzie Rudy, a fourteen-year old school girl, gave birth to a child, and disposed of it in a vault. Coroner Schaefer and Sheriff Leininger have made an investigation and the girl will be arrested. She lives with Mrs. Fuller, two miles east of Navarre, and in the same house reside Frank Masters, her son-in-law, and his wife. The girl implicates Masters and he will be placed under arrest on a serious charge.

ELTON.

Miss Lice, of Wooster, is the guest of Mrs. M. C. Harrold this week.

Mr. Robert Warwick is improving slowly under the care of Dr. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughman spent Tuesday with their son, Harvey Blocker, at Canal Fulton.

Mr. George McFarren has been seriously ill with diphtheria.

Manuel Fox, who lives alone several miles from here, has put two locks to his smokehouse, for one was not enough in the daytime and two could not be too many for night.

The friends of Rev. and Mrs. Stophlet were grieved to learn of the sudden death of their eldest son from scarlet fever

Mr. Ben Baughman and family, of Warmington, spent Sunday with Mr. Baughman's uncle, Samuel Baughman.

The Teachers' Institute at Stands' next Saturday will be attended by a number rom this place if the weather is favorable.

If the persons who were seen south of Elton the first of last week do not mend their ways the law will punish them more effectually than the White Caps.

A Fresh Masculine Craze

The freshest masculine "craze" is the tailless dress coat. It is just what the name describes—the regulation dress coat, minus the claw-hammer finish The innovation is not followed on strictly full dress occasions, such as weddings, large dinners, dances, and the like, but it is permissible for evening calls, operas and even afternoon teas; is similar to the dress coat in front, but is otherwise the counterpart of the ordinary sackcoat; is made of fine ribbed black cloth, the rolled collar is of black silk, and there are three pockets without flaps. With the "Tuxedo" is worn a black satin necktie, a black or white low cut vest according to taste, and a low hat.—Table Talk.

BRICK PAVING.

How it is Done Where First Attempted.

CHARLESTON, W Va., Feb. 9. As Massillon is about to make a beginning in improving her streets, I thought it might be interesting to hear from this place, which, I am informed, was the first to use brick for street paving—not fire brick, but good well-burned brick made of clay found within the city limits. The ground on which Charleston is built is an alluvian formation deposited by the Kanawha river, which is believed to have burst through its barrier in ancient times, and now flows in a channel about forty feet below the top of the bluffs which form a western frontage to the river. Going eastward the ground gradually declines until the foot of the hills is met which shuts the city in on that side It is in the flats toward these hills from which the clay is obtained, of which the bricks are made, and where the kilns are situated, so well burned are they that when they strike together they give a clear metallic ring.

In consequence of the soft nature of the ground, it has no bottom, as the people say: those streets which remain unpaved work into a mire knee deep, and are impassable for heavily loaded wagons This being the condition, the street about to be paved is graded, and brought to the desired shape and smoothed with a coating of sand, upon which is placed a layer of inch boards, which have first received a thorough coating of coal tar, upon which the bricks are laid; fine sand is then placed on top and swept backward and forward to fill the interstices, and the pavement is ready for use.

The first street was so laid sixteen years ago, as an experiment; and when the writer was here about five years ago, a second street was being laid Now, all the principal streets are paved in this way, and are in process of being extended from year to year. Some time ago the boards underlying the first pavement were examined and found to be in sound condition.

It might be noticed that the streets are finished with a moderate crowning from the sides to the center, which is about on a level with the curbing, and there are no raised foot walks at the crossings; and when it rains the water flows off of the sidewalks and out on and over them as in too many streets in Massillon.

The Ohio State board of health from fifty-five observers, embracing forty-five counties, show the following diseases to prevail: Diphtheria at Milford, Zanesville, Fincastle, Summerfield, Louisville, Worthington, Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnati, Findlay, Perrysburg Toledo. Typhoid fever at Senecaville. Troy, Upper Sandusky, Zanesville, Neville, Martins' Ferry, Hamden Junction, New Carlisle, Linwood, Cincinnati. Scarlet fever at Kalida, Stafford, Fredericksburg. Louisville, Twinsburg, Dayton, Toledo, Piqua, Columbus, Cincinnati, Washington Court House, Findlay, Perrysburg.

Trains Lighted by Electricity.

And heated by steam are the latest improvements for the benefits of its patrons, adopted by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, The vestibuled trains of this company between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis are now equipped with the very finest sleeping cars ever turned out by the Pullman Company. These cars contain twelve sections and a drawing room and smoking room; have three lavatories for ladies and three for gentlemen, supplied with hot and cold water. The cars are equipped with modern closets, and two of the sections in each car are draped to secure privacy when desired. The entire train is lighted by incandescent electric lights, enabling passengers to read the finest print in any part of the car without difficulty.

No such trains were ever before run in the northwest, and they are well worthy the inspection of the public.

The prompt adoption of all improvements for the comfort and safety of the traveling public by this great company, accounts for its high position in the estimation of the people, and gives it the bulk of their patronage, notwithstanding the advent of new lines into the field of competition

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T Baltzly.

A LA THE RIPPER.

The City of Dundee, Scotland, Greatly Excited

BY THE FINDING OF A WOMAN'S MUTILATED BODY.

The Husband Suspected of the Crime and Arrested—Snowstorms Prevalent in England, Wales, Holland and Germany. The Demand of French Socialistic Societies—Foreign News.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 12.—A sensation has been created at Dundee by the finding by the police of the mutilated body of a woman. The abdomen was ripped up, and the body squeezed into a wooden chest. It is thought by many to be the handiwork of Jack the Ripper. The woman's husband has been arrested.

Meeting of Socialists in Paris.

PARIS, Feb 12.—Delegates from the Socialist revolutionary societies met the Labor exchange Sunday and then proceeded to the residences of Premier Floquet, M Meline, president of the chamber of deputies, and M. Leroyer, president of the senate, leaving at each house a copy of the resolutions adopted by the workmen's congress at Bordeaux.

The resolutions demand a reduction of the daily working hours, the fixing of minimum rates of wages to correspond with the minimum expenses of workmen in each locality, the prohibition of manual labor by piece work, etc

Extensive police preparations had been taken in the neighborhood of the Elysee Palace and the Palais Du Bourbon, for fear of an Anarchist riot. The services of the police were not required, however, as no disturbance of any kind occurred. The delegates declared their intention to wait upon M Floquet and the president of the parliamentary bodies on February 24, to receive their replies.

Similar deputations called upon the prefects of Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and presented their demands. In reply the prefects said that the government was already considering many of these demands, while others had no substantial foundation. The workmen, they said, must not expect everything to be settled by February 24. Finally they begged the deputation to use their influence to avert disorder.

Storms and Wrecks.

LONDON, Feb 12.—Snow continues to fall throughout the south of England and in Wales. On the coasts heavy gales prevail, and a number of shipping disasters are reported Telegraphic communication is greatly interrupted.

Reports of heavy snowstorms come from all parts of Germany In Berlin the snow is a foot deep and in the Bavarian Highlands it has fallen to a depth of six feet. In the west and northwest thunder and lightning accompanies the snow. Traffic is almost entirely suspended in Schleswig and Jutland.

Snowstorms prevail throughout France, blocking railways and interrupting telegraphic communication.

A storm of exceptional severity is raging throughout Holland. The rivers are greatly swollen and Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Colmgam, Zwolle and Camden are inundated.

Many shipwrecks with great loss of life are reported.

Sorry He Couldn't See the Game.

CAIRO, Feb 12.—The khedive sent a polite note from Helowan, a watering place, through the American consul general, Sunday, expressing regret at his inability to return to Cairo and see the base ball teams play a game. He invited the boys to come again The party has left for Ismailia, and thence by the canal to Port Said, where they will take the North German Lloyd steamer Bayern to Brindisi, where they will arrive on Friday The following nine days will be spent seeing Italy. A game will be played in Rome on the 24th inst.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Senate—Bills passed: Making partial appropriations; proving that clerks shall draw jurors' names; regulating the size of produce barrels; authorizing referees to punish witnesses for contempt. Bills introduced: Taxing itinerant physicians; providing woman physicians for asylums for insane. The bill to provide for a governor's mansion was defeated. A number of appointments by the governor were referred to committees. The bill providing for township school supervision was lost on passage.

House—Several local bills were passed. Senate bill extending the lease of the Cincinnati Southern railway was set for February 20. The Tyron road bill was discussed at great length and without final action.

Senate—Bills passed: Allowing bridges to be constructed over alleys; authorizing railroads to be ward boundaries; making appropriations for common schools; preventing the wasting of natural gas; allowing salaries to the board of pardons; authorizing mayors to solemnize marriages; cutting off the salaries of intermediate penitentiary managers; reducing the levy for the state sinking fund; requiring chattel mortgages to be refiled; to erect a monument to the Andrews raiders. Bills introduced: Providing for the printing of duplicates of trial dockets; requiring county commissioners to advertise for wood work above $200, and all building contracts in excess of $500.

House—Fryton's road bill was referred to a select committee. The Southern railroad bill was postponed until next Wednesday. The bill regulating telephone charges was defeated.

Senate—Bills passed: Requiring notice before a guardian can be appointed for imbeciles or insane; providing a depository for Lucas county funds; provididding for printing commissioners' reports in newspapers of opposite politics, requiring bail of prosecutors in criminal cases; taxing itinerant doctors $100 Bills introduced. Providing for trustees where gas plants are established; enlarging the powers of assessors and board of equalization.

House—Resolution offered: To publish the records of the war governors, requesting a financial report from the state auditor. The Southern railroad and assessors bills were postponed until February 21. Bills introduced: Authorizing boards of education to secure bids for school book; for the examination of stationary engineers; prohibiting the importation of miners under fifteen years; creating a board for the management of public institutions Bills passed: Providing for the inspection of halls and public buildings; fixing the line for Woodburn avenue, Hamilton county

George W. Vanskiver, aged seventy-two, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Indiana penitentiary for forgery.

The Late Samoan Consul Thinks We Will Be Worsted

AS A CONSEQUENCE OF ITS BEING HELD IN BERLIN.

He Tells Why the Secretary of State Was Criticised, and Then Does a Little Criticising Himself—The Course Mr. Bayard Should Have Pursued, According to Mr. Sewall's Idea of Things.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Sewall, late consul general at Samoa, talked freely Sunday in regard to the proposed Samoan conference at Berlin, and, among other things, he said:

"Consider the genesis of the conference it is proposed to renew. It was summoned by our secretary of state; it assembled at our capital on the acknowledged basis of an equality of rights of these three treaty powers, of which we were the first. Its object was the preservation of Samoan autonomy, upon which all our National and commercial interests in Samoa depend.

"While the conference was yet unconcluded, with no notice to this government, German ships came to Samoa and took possession of the islands in violation of the understanding on which the pending negotiations were proceeding. If the conference is to be renewed at all, it should be renewed under conditions as favorable to us as those which attended its initiation The status ante conferendum should be first restored, and Malietoa, for whose deposition we are morally responsible, should be returned from exile, and it should meet here, where it was interrupted, and where our representative would be free from the peculiar influences now at work at Berlin.

"But, were the suggestions of Mr. Bayard in his letter to the German minister made conditions precedent to the reassembling of the conference, we might even then enter upon the conference with something of our National dignity saved. Mr. Bayard suggested a truce in Samoa; he does not insist upon it. The position maintained in the conference by Mr. Bayard has not, I believe, been criticised. That the independence of the islands should be maintained, and equality of rights of commerce and navigation secured for the subject of the three treaty powers, was agreed upon. Our rights are not enlarged by this, but only confirmed. But, having secured this recognition of our rights, Mr. Bayard rested.

"And it is because of this—because, pending the conference, he submitted to the violation of these rights—that he has been criticised, even by Mr. Bates, upon whose recommendations Mr Bayard's entire contention in the conference was based. Mr Bayard did not resent this action of Germany, accompanied as it was by the ruin of our trade and outrages upon our citizens and flag, as bad as those which have recently stirred the country It is because he has suffered the violation of those rights which he was the first, clearly to assert, and because thus our prestige has been irretrievably weakened in the Pacific, that Mr. Bayard is criticised.

"But Mr. Bayard, through the president, called the attention of congress and the country to this German action, the same sentiment which is now aroused would long since have averted the distressing condition of affairs that now confront us in Samoa and render difficult, but at the same time necessary, further negotiations. Nobody desires war which is not necessary Nobody proposes annexation."

Mr. Sewall was asked if he knew anything of Mr Coleman, our charge d'affaires at Berlin, who is, it is stated, to conduct our negotiations He replied: "I do not, only, that Prince Bismarck speaks highly of him."

Mr. Sewall's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Consul General Sewall's resignation was received at the state department Saturday.

Col John S Mosby is mentioned as a possible successor to ex-Consul General Sewall, under the Harrison administration.

Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.—The president has approved, among others, the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture, and to create an exclusive department to be known as the department of agriculture.

Mr. Pendleton Will Preside.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The health of Minister Pendleton has so far improved that he will preside at the Samoan conference to be held here The overtures for a conference made on February 7 are attributed to him.

Confirmed By the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb 12.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Col. John C Breckenridge to be inspector general of the United States army.

Alliance to Overthrow Legitime.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The World publishes a letter from Cape Haytian, dated February 3, in which it is stated that an important conference was held on January 29, at Monte Christi, San Domingo, between Gen Hippolyte and Gen. Hereaux, president of San Domingo. Details of this conference has not been given out, but assurances are given that the results of the meeting will be to the great advantage of Gen Hippolyte, and that an alliance is being formed which may result in the overthrow of Legitime

Young Hunter Killed.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind, Feb. 12.—Albert Tull, the sixteen-year-old son of David Tull, ex-treasurer of this county, was out hunting Saturday, and in climbing over a fence dropped his gun, the hammer striking on a rail and the load taking effect in his head and breast, causing almost instant death

Hotel Burned.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y., Feb 12.—The Wave Crest hotel, owned by ex Assemblyman Edward Durrangh was burned early this morning. The inmates escaped in their night clothes by jumping from the second floor. The loss is estimated at $10,000 A fireman was severely injured

Declines to Hold the Stakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 12.—The Examiner of this city declines to act as final stakeholder in the O'Connor-Gaertner rowing match, intimating that the race will not be rowed upon its merits, but is merely a money-making scheme.

"Red Nose Mike" Guilty.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 12.—The jury in the case of "Red Nose Mike," the Italian charged with the murder of Paymaster McClure, and a companion, returned a verdict finding him guilty of murder in the first degree.

They Didn't "On With the Dance."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—News comes from San Jacinto, a little mountain town in the extreme northern part of San Diego county, that an earthquake shock a few days ago was so severe there that a dance in a large hall was broken up, and 200 people present sought safety by jumping through windows. Many were trampled under foot, others were cut by broken glass, but no one was fatally hurt.

REBEL VETERANS

Project to Establish a Home for Them at Austin, Texas.

GENERAL SHERMAN GIVES SENSIBLE AND MANLY ADVICE

To Major James H. Stewart, Who is Now in New York City Soliciting Aid for the Maimed and Disabled Southerners Who Fought for What They Considered Was Right.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Maj. James H. Stewart, who is here to solicit aid for the Confedrate Soldiers' home at Austin, Tex., has persuaded Gen. Sherman that the project is a deserving one. After the first interview on the subject Gen. Sherman submitted an opinion and suggestions in a letter to Maj. Stewart, in which, after vouching for the charitable impulses of the people of this city, he wrote:

GEN. SHERMAN.

"But Austin is a long way off, and citizens who are able and willing to give will naturally wish to know what has been done by the state and local authorities, what number are now provided for, and an approximate number who need assistance. The United States makes liberal provision for the Union soldiers, and most of the southern states have houses for their infirm and disabled soldiers. I would advise that at your meeting you appoint an executive committee to prepare a circular inviting subscriptions, appointing a secretary and treasurer, and giving all the data necessary for a perfect understanding of the case.

"With such an organization and such a circular you can appeal to the rich and generous for 'charity, like the dews of heaven, falls alike on the just and unjust.' Though I would prefer another method for ministering to the wants of the Confederate soldier, made prematurely old by the vicissitudes of a war he could not prevent, I am willing to say that any means to relieve their wants meets my sympathy, and I wish you all success."

After receiving this letter Maj. Stewart called on Gen. Sherman to explain that the Texas constitution prevented the extension of state aid to the home, and that private donations in that section had about reached their limit, $16,000. With that money sixteen acres of land and a farm house near Austin were bought, and in two years help had been provided for 115 maimed veterans. There were now forty-four inmates, who lived in the farm house and a tent. Nearly all were blind or bed ridden. More than one hundred applications were on file, but nothing could be done. A home suitable for from 250 to 400 inmates, with a fund behind it to maintain it, was what was needed. Gen. Sherman said he wished congress would throw open all the soldiers' homes for disabled soldiers on both sides.

The plan of procedure suggested in Gen. Sherman's letter was followed at Saturday night's meeting. Maj. Stewart reports encouraging subscriptions already through Chauncey M Depew, the treasurer of the proposed fund.

Attempt to Burn a Bank.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 13.—An attempt was made late Sunday night to burn the Bank of Superior. Kindling, saturated with kerosene, was scattered on the second floor and ignited, but was discovered by a lady occupying one of the rooms, and checked before any great damage was done. No clew.

Foreign Notes.

The Portuguese cabinet has resigned.

The French deputies passed the scrutin d'arrondissement bill.

The emperor of Japan promulgated the new constitution Monday.

A shock of earthquake was felt in Naples yesterday. Vesuvius is again active.

The pope created three new cardinals. He was unable, from weakness, to read his allocution.

Leading Paris financial houses are said to have united in a scheme to carry on the Panama canal work

William O'Brien was removed from Clonmel to Tralee. His guard was stoned at the first mentioned place

It is stated that Bismarck is disinclined to believe anything further concerning Samoa until Harrison shall have been inaugurated president.

The Paris Presse prints a denial from Gen. Boulanger that he said he favored the establishment in France of a constitution similar to that of the United States.

While the czar has approved Tolstoi's scheme of reform of the local government, he declares that it shall be submitted to the senate, where it is expected to be killed.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, results of Errors in Youth are speedily and permanently cured. Consultation and treatise (sealed) free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

Indications—Fair, except light local snows along the lakes; warmer; westerly winds, becoming southerly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for February 12.

NEW YORK.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange steady; governments quiet.

Currency sixes, 119 bid; four coupons, 128¾ old; four-and-a-half, 109½ bid.

The stock market opened firm at unchanged prices, but after the first few dealings there was considerable selling to realize, which, together with a renewal of the selling in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, caused prices to decline almost interruptedly throughout the morning. Pullman palace car made some wide fluctuations. It opened at 205½, and there being no support for the moment, it dropped to 190, but quickly recovered to 200. At the present writing the general market is steady at some recovery from the early decline.

Bur. & Quincy	101	Michigan Cent	90¼
Central Pacific	35	Missouri Pacific	72¾
C., C., C. & I	77⅝	N. Y Central	110
Del. & Hudson	136⅜	Northwestern	109¼
Del., Lack. & W	141¾	Ohio & Miss	23⅞
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	39
Lake Shore	104	St. Paul	63
Louisville & Nash	59⅛	Western Union	85¾

Cincinnati.

WHEAT 93@93 00.
CORN—30@31c
WOOL—Unwashed, fine merino, 18@19c; one-fourth blood combing, 25@26; medium delaine and combing, 26@27c; braid, 19@20c; medium combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine merino, X and XX, 27@28c; medium clothing, 29@30c; delaine fleece, 29@31c.

HAY No. 1 timothy, $14 50; No. 2, $11 00; prairie, $8 00@9 50; wheat, oats and rye straw, $8 00@8 50

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 25@3 85; fair, $2 75@3 15; common, $1 50@2 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 75; yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 00.

HOGS—Select butchers, $4 65@4 75; fair to good packing, $4 55@4 70; fair to good light, $4 00@4 55; common, $4 00@4 50

SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 50@3 75; good to choice, $4 00@4 75.

LAMBS—$3 50@6 25.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 25@5 00; fair to good, $3 50@3 85; common, $2 00@3 00; stockers, $2 25@2 75; feeders, $2 30@3 00.

HOGS Philadelphias, $4 75@4 90; mixed, $5 00; Yorkers, $5 10@5 15, common to fair, $5 15@5 25; grassers and stubblers, $3 35@3 55; pigs, $5 10@5 15.

SHEEP Prime, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, $4 25@4 50, common, $2 50@3 50.

LAMBS—$3 50@6 50.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr. R M cFarland says of the liver. That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MacFarland in his large experience with diseases has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says, "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $50 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill 50 pills in a box, dose, one pill on going to bed" You can tell you more They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time All we ask is a trial to convince the most disbelieving as see the value of the Mac Farland's Pill, manufactured at Geneva, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others are counterfeits of the Dr. MacFarland's are frauds Elisha Massillon, is agent for them Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Geneva, Ohio Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1.00

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1889, the undersigned filed an application in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, praying for an order of said Court to change the name of The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, a corporation, to that of the Massillon Electric Light Company.

The said application will be heard by said Court on and after the 9th day of March, 1889.

L. W. McCLYMONDS,
C. M. RUSSELL,
N. S. RUSSELL,
J. K. RUSSELL,
T. H. RUSSELL,
G. L. RUSSELL,
WARREN E. RUSSELL,
Directors.

34 4t

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 3½ miles south east of Orrville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O,

A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two-story brick house, bank barn nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, O.

B. & B.

GREATEST

Mark-Down Sale

ON RECORD.

We find stocks in every department in our store too large for this season of the year, and have determined to reduce them before our annual inventory February 1

We shall depend entirely upon prices to do this We contemplate no profit for this month's business other than the conversion of part of these stocks into cash

This is a rare opportunity for buyers of Dry Goods to secure bargains. Read five bargains. Some of the sacrifices made are:

5000 yards best quality Lyroon Repps, 8c. yard.

50 inch dress goods and suitings, 50c. yard—were sold this season at $1.25.

100 pcs. all-wool colored cashmeres, 46 inches wide, 50c.—sold regularly for 75c.

36 inch American suitings, double fold, 15c.—regular price, 25c

Black brocade silk velvets, 35c.—were $1.00.

Black brocade silk velvets, 50c.—were $1.25.

Black Brocade silk velvets, $1.00—were $1 75

Entire stock 18-inch colored brocade and fancy silk velvets, 50c. yd.—were $1.50 to $2 00.

Fancy striped, checked and plaid silk velvets, 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.50—were $1 to $5 yd.

Never has 10,000 yards of velvets been placed on any retail counters in America at such prices.

Above but outline the great bargains on sale this month.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Thoroughly organized MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, where your wants and requests will have proper attention.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

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